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BULLETIN..



PAUL MOONEY
Basketball Coach
Columbia University

THE HOOK PASS AND ONE-HANDED BOUNCE

By **PAUL MOONEY**

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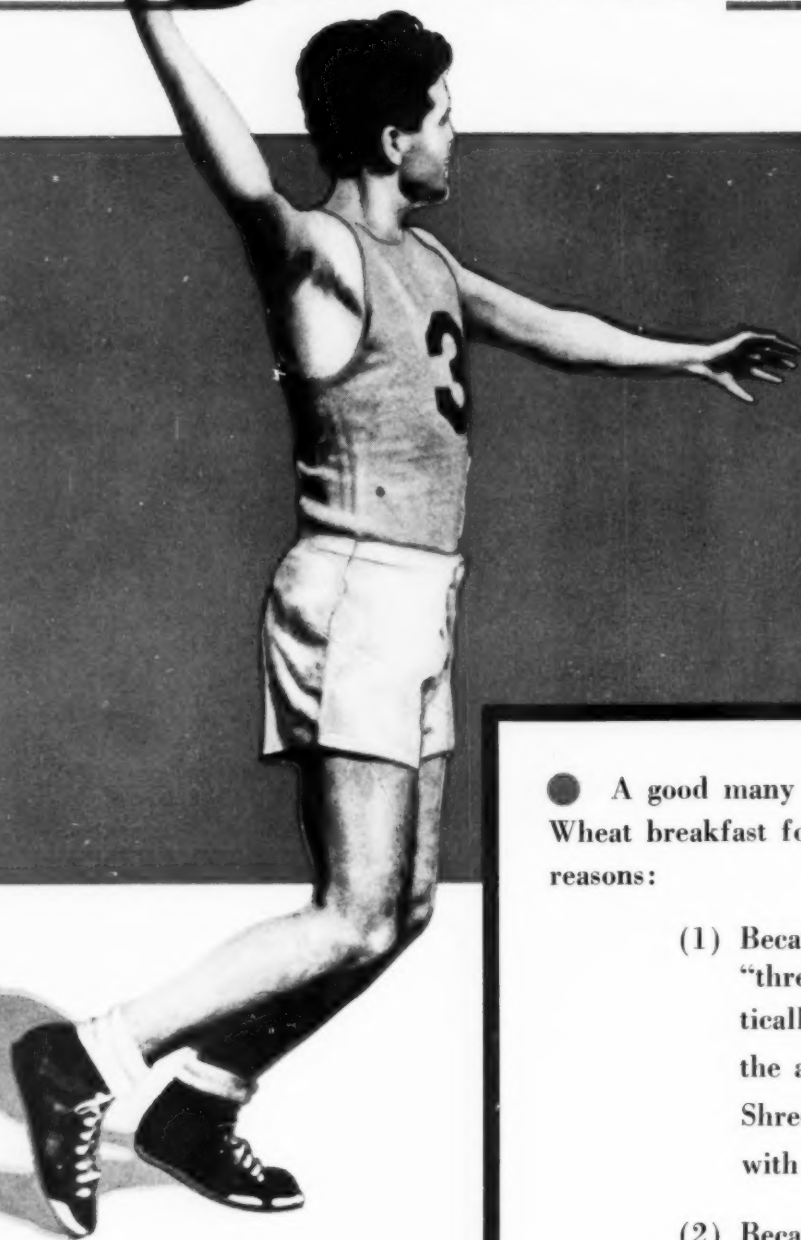


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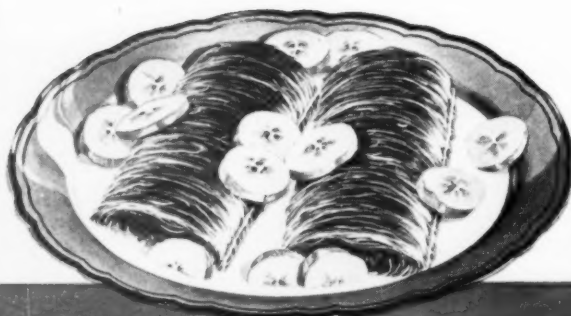
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SCHOLASTIC COACH

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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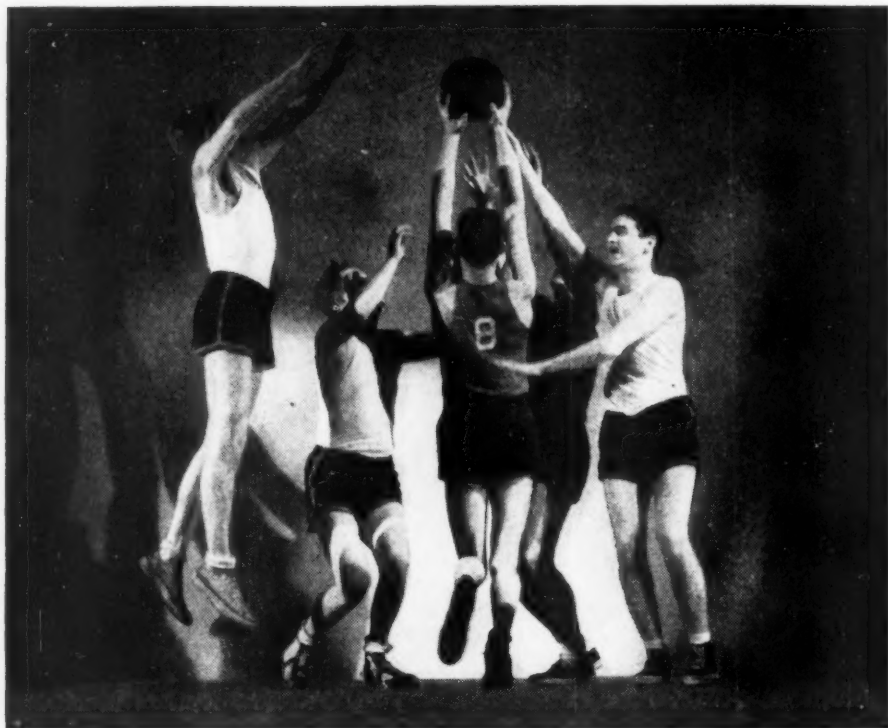


is a star, or just a member of the squad, he needs foot safety, deserves footwear that will help him bring out the best that is in him. And when a boy is out for any sport in which supple leather footwear is important (football, baseball, hockey or what-have-you, as well as track) footwear of genuine Kangaroo is what he should be supplied with, or be advised to buy. Everyone of these sports puts a premium on footwear that is featherlight, tough as rhinoceros hide, and soft and pliable as kid!

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By R. C. Smith

MOST coaches who write for this magazine stress the importance of food in the training of athletes. Speed, strategy, playing ability—these are all important, of course. But even a natural athlete who has been expertly coached can't do his best for a team if he does not possess a sturdy body and the maximum of vitality and stamina.

Coaches, in stressing the importance of diet, warn against the use of stimulating beverages such as tea and coffee. They advise against fried foods, pastries, pies, and recommend foods that are easily digested. Also drink plenty of milk, they state. Select foods that furnish an adequate supply of iron for the blood, and calcium, phosphorus and Vitamin D for bone building.

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IN THE MAILBAG

TO THE EDITOR:

Stephen E. Epler's article, "Eleven-Man Football," in the November Scholastic Coach interested me deeply in the statistics on the growth of six-man football. Here in Montana its growth has been astounding. We are convinced that six-man is here to stay as the state association is taking steps to put the game on an organized basis. Although we play eleven-man, I am all for the six-man game as I think that it is excellent for those boys who have not the opportunity to play on a regular team.

However, I am somewhat astounded at the claims that some of its supporters make for the game. Quoting Epler, "... smaller schools ... are taking up six-man football which is safer, less expensive and more adaptable." There is no doubt that equipment costs (total) are less. But the relative cost remains the same. Adaptability cannot be questioned. However, I question the claim that it is safer and would like to see statistics, gathered by a competent authority, proving that the percentage of severity of injuries is less in six-man football.

According to Lloyd, Deaver and Eastwood in their book, "Safety in Athletics," 50 percent of football accidents are due to inadequate leadership, facilities and equipment; 17 percent occurred when one player was tackling another; 18 percent of all injuries were due to blocking; 11 percent were due to running the ends and off tackle; halfbacks received 17 percent of all injuries. Does six-man football lessen these possibilities of injury?

I have no axe to grind with this type of football. I am simply interested in what information is available on the subject.

LLOYD SKOR,
Plentywood, Mont., H. S.

TO THE EDITOR:

Mr. Skor questions my claim that six-man football is safer and less expensive. He agrees that it is more adaptable and that the total equipment costs are less. Let me point out that it is the total cost and not the relative cost that the school has to pay. His own state education journal in November contained an article by a Montana coach, Gene Froles, who advanced the theory that in Montana where distances between schools are long, many schools may have to turn to six-man to reduce the cost of interscholastic competition. Six-man cuts the cost of transportation, feeding and lodging of a team almost in half, and because more schools are able to play it (adaptability again) a school can schedule opponents without having to travel too far.

However, Mr. Skor's chief point is the safety factor. We really do need definite researches conducted on a

(Concluded on page 27)

YOUNG Lochinvars from out of the west, the basketball teams of Minnesota and Stanford rolled into New York during the Christmas holidays and spent a busy week wallowing the local teams on the Madison Square Garden floor.

In two giant twin bills early in the week, the galloping Gophers swamped Long Island University 56-41 and New York University 36-31. After a narrow 45-42 squeeze over Nat Holman's City College five, the Laughing Boys of Stanford turned on the heat and defeated L.I.U. 49-35, going away.

This was a severe blow to New York fans who like to believe in the superiority of their local brand of basketball. With New York's colleges showing strength in early season games, they were expected to at least hold their own against the western invaders. But the only thing the local colleges were left holding was the proverbial bag.

Surprisingly, no marked difference was noted in the playing styles of the teams. The New Yorkers were slicker ball-handlers and more polished feinters, but the westerners more than compensated for this with terrific drive and greater staying power. As far as general offense is concerned, the team's all moved along the same general lines. With the occasional exception of N.Y.U. who usually set up with 3 in and 2 out, both the local teams and the visitors played 3 men out and 2 in. If a fast break after a rebound off the defensive basket failed, the team in possession would immediately start a fast three-man passing attack in the back court, and wait for an opportunity to sift through.

Set screen plays were rare, but this was probably due to the zone defense so much in evidence. Stanford used a zone in both games; C.C.N.Y. shifted freely from man-to-man to zone; and L.I.U. for the first time under Clair Bee, sprung a zone defense and stuck to it throughout the entire game (against Stanford).

THE Blackbirds' zone was a pretty terrible thing to watch. The Palo Alto visitors riddled it time and time again. With Hank Luisetti, a perfect leader, the spearhead of the attack, Stanford continually caught L.I.U. overshifted, and were always able to get off easy set-shots from close in.

Big Art Stoeffen dropped in 20 points against the Blackbirds and 17 points in 27 minutes against C.C.N.Y. He amazed the crowd with the uncanny accuracy of his one-hand loft shot. In 32 attempts, he sunk 15 baskets. For a 6 ft. 4 in. center, he is blessed with remarkable endurance—apparently finishing the game as fresh as when he started. This was in direct contrast to L.I.U.'s 6 ft. 6 in. center, Art Hillhouse, who kept his team in the game with his rebound work under both back-

boards for two-thirds of the way, and then wilted under the blistering pace.

But the outstanding player on the floor was Hank Luisetti. Noted as a prolific scorer, Hank averaged 12 points per game, but it wasn't his shooting that made him such a stand-out. Always calm and collected, Hank directed his team flawlessly on both defense and attack. Playing in the front line of the zone, he was the first man his teammates looked for as soon as they gained



Coach Nelson Nitchman of Union College, N. Y., and his mechanical basketball floor consisting of a metal board and chess men. A small magnet inserted in the base of each chess piece holds it in place. On long train trips the players amuse themselves by setting up plays.

possession. The ball usually would be whipped straight down the floor to Luisetti, and he would work it in.

At one point in the L.I.U. game when Stanford was a little disorganized, Phil Zonne was all poised to shoot when Luisetti cupped his hands over his mouth and shrilly shouted so that he could be heard above the crowd, "Don't shoot! Slow it down!" Zonne instantly lowered the ball and the tempo was slowed down.

For a big man, Hank is amazingly shifty. He pulled a feint on two occasions that really was a treat. Dribbling toward the basket with only one de-

fensive man standing in the way of the basket and a Stanford teammate (the common 2-on-1 situation), Luisetti—when he reached the free-throw line—left his feet in a long stretch for the basket. In mid-air he feinted with body and ball as if to pass to his teammate under the basket. The lone defender who naturally was coming over to block the shot, stopped and started to fade back. The Stanford all-American, still in mid-air, then dropped the ball through the hoop. And it wasn't done with strings. Hank doesn't need any.

MINNESOTA exhibited a beautifully rounded attack that picked up with tremendous speed from under the defensive basket. Coach Dave MacMillan, who was born in New York and played with Nat Holman on the Original Celtics, teaches his team a short, fast-passing attack not unlike the Holman system at C.C.N.Y. But the Gophers do not fling the ball around quite as fast as City College. As a result, they (Minnesota) do not pass up so many free men. The C.C.N.Y. team do create many scoring opportunities with their dazzling passing, but the ball is changing hands so fast that the free man is covered before anybody can look up and rifle in a pass.

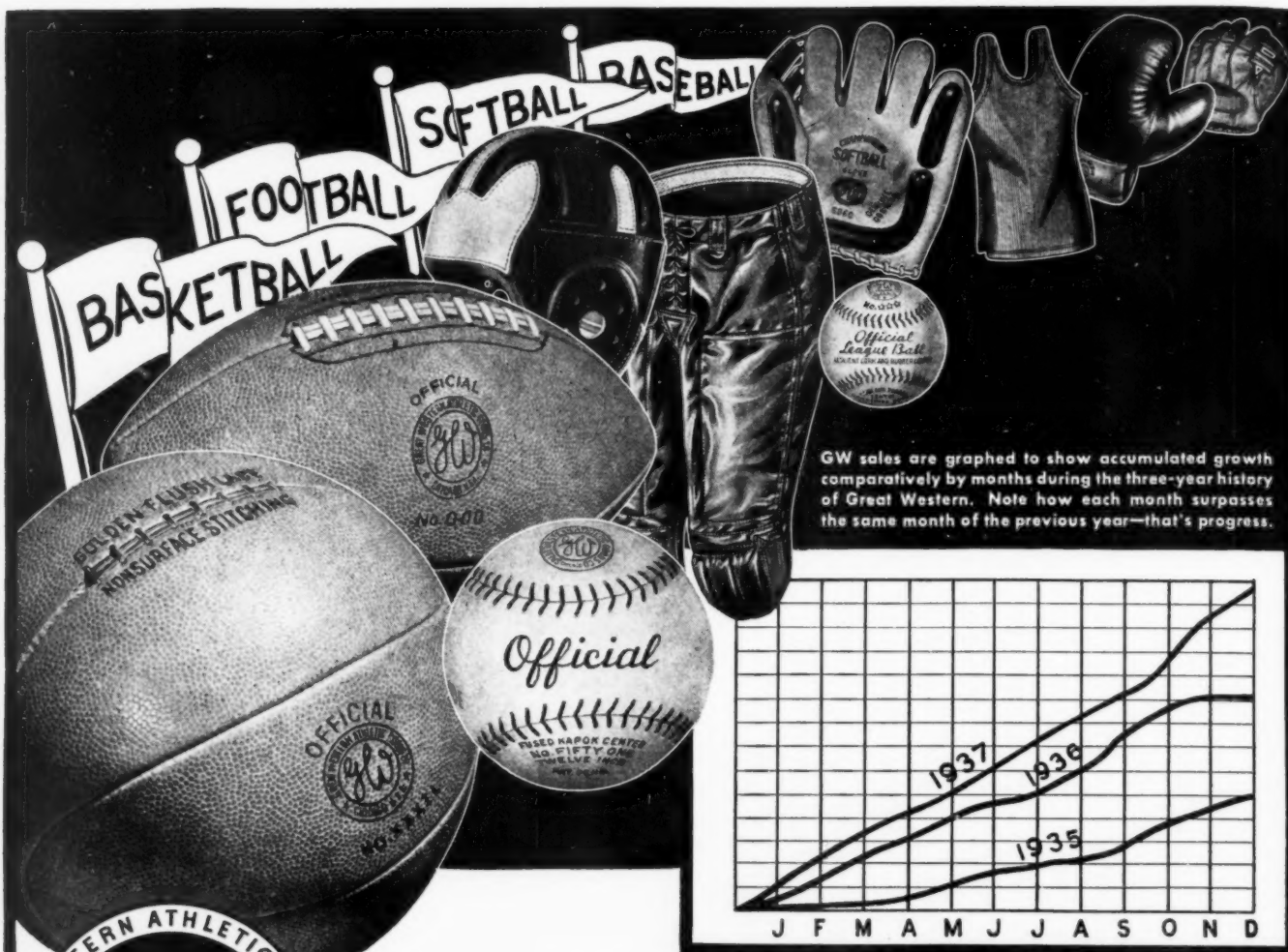
To the local basketball fans who thought the western style of basketball was strictly a fast-breaking, free-shooting game, the statistics were somewhat surprising. In all four games, the home forces took far more shots at the hoop than the visiting marksmen. The metropolitan colleges took 318 shots and connected with 53 for a dismal average of .167 percent. Far more respectable was the visitors' average of .321 percent, which represents 76 conversions out of 237 attempts.

However, you can't say the local fans weren't warned. In the first Garden doubleheader on Dec. 19, a streamlined Illinois quintet ran up 60 points on St. John's of Brooklyn. The Illini kept the nets dancing all evening with a flock of one-handers from close in and regular two-handed set shots from a distance.

To the list of great out-of-town performers that have appeared on the Garden floor since 1935 such as Hank Luisetti, Johnny Moir, Paul Nowack, and Bob Kessler, was added the name of Lou Boudreau, captain of Illinois. Dribbling was a lost art to New York audiences until they saw Boudreau drive St. John's frantic with his low, weaving dribble.

He dribbled as though the ball was glued to his fingers, passed with split vision so that the home team never knew where the ball was going, and set up plays with such finesse and dispatch that it was comparatively simple for teammates Pick Dehner and Bill Hapac to tally 16 and 15 points, respectively. (Concluded on page 32)

Here Below



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BOXING AS AN INTRAMURAL SPORT

By Leo Houck

Adequate equipment and a suitable place to box are absolute essentials in the boxing program

After a brilliant career in the professional ring, Leo Houck retired in 1923 to become boxing coach at the Pennsylvania State College. His teams have won the eastern intercollegiate championship six times since 1924. Mr. Houck believes that no reasonable argument has ever been presented against teaching boys of high school age the art of self defense.

OPPPOSITION to boxing as an intramural sport in high schools usually comes from those who think of boxing only in terms of professionalism.

Boxing can be an excellent medium to teach self control, sportsmanship, determination, calmness under fire, and courage under adverse conditions. The novice boxer soon learns the folly of losing control and swinging wildly, for he becomes an easy target and wastes energy. As in fencing, it is imperative that he remain cool at all times, to carefully size up his opponent for a defect in defense, to parry a blow and to launch one of his own.

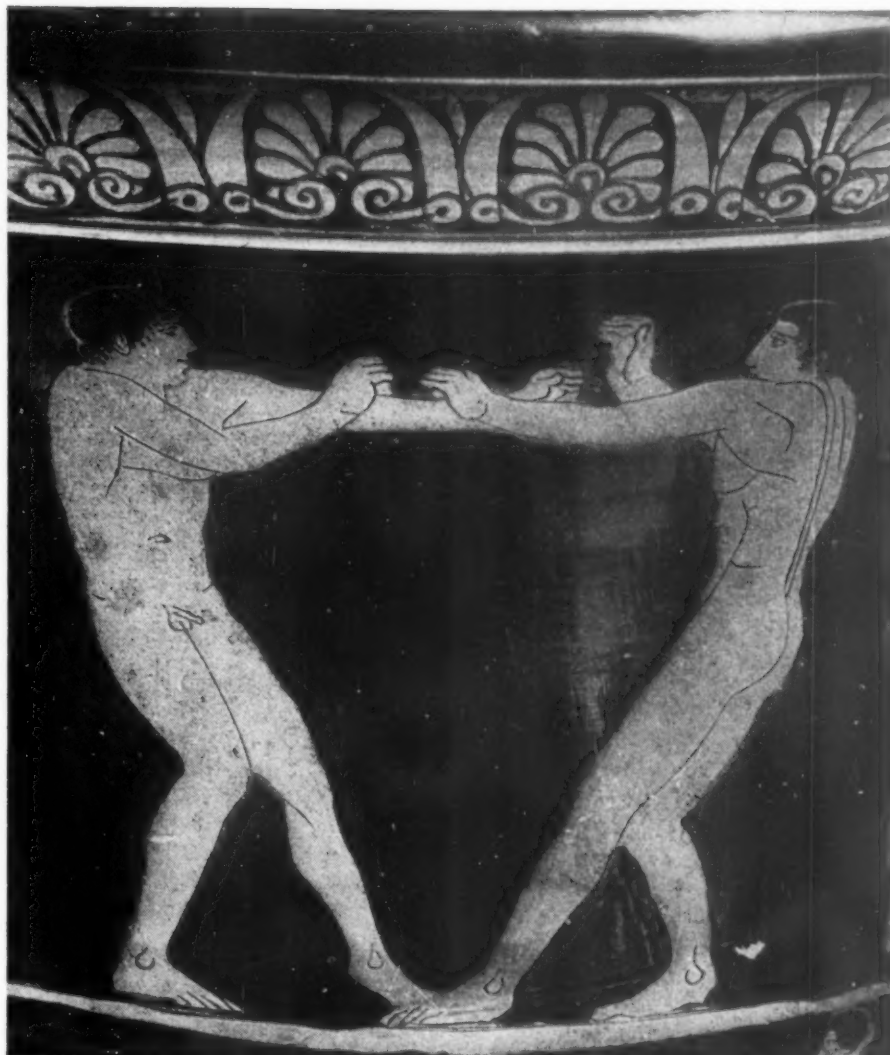
In common with other sports, boxing brings to youth the satisfaction of physical achievement together with the development of muscular coordination and skills. The sport satisfies the primitive urge of every healthy boy for battle. Certainly it is better to control this instinct in the gymnasium under careful supervision than to let it be given expression outside the school.

Adequate facilities

Adequate equipment and a suitable place to box are absolute essentials without which no high school should consider the adoption of the sport. Boxing should never be conducted in a small, enclosed room where it is easy to incur injuries from walls, floor, beams or pipes. A ring can be improvised on the floor level, but it *must* consist of ropes and a padded floor. If the ring is above floor level, be sure to extend the floor two or three feet beyond the rope boundary.

For high school men who have the available funds and wish to take every possible precaution against injury, complete training equipment and boxing paraphernalia are recommended. This includes gloves, rubber mouth protectors, aluminum supporters, headgears, light and heavy bags, and jumping ropes.

If funds are low, the instructor can press into service training equipment from other sports which



Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR IT—PYGMACHIA! From an old krater (bowl) comes this quaint version of the manly art as practiced by the early Greeks. The Greek boxer aimed his attack at his opponent's head, body blows being almost unknown. For this reason in early boxing scenes, the contestants invariably have their heads well guarded, while their bodies are left exposed. Boxers usually wrapped their fists with thongs (himantes) about 10 ft. in length.

is available in the gymnasium. Unless an extensive program is contemplated, some of the equipment can be eliminated. But a headgear during practice to protect the ears and a mouthpiece at all times are musts. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity for a ring, however makeshift, but always with a padded floor.

Sport not dangerous

Boxing is not necessarily a dangerous form of athletics. In fact, statistical studies have proved it one of the least hazardous sports.* The few injuries that do occur can almost be entirely eliminated by obtaining

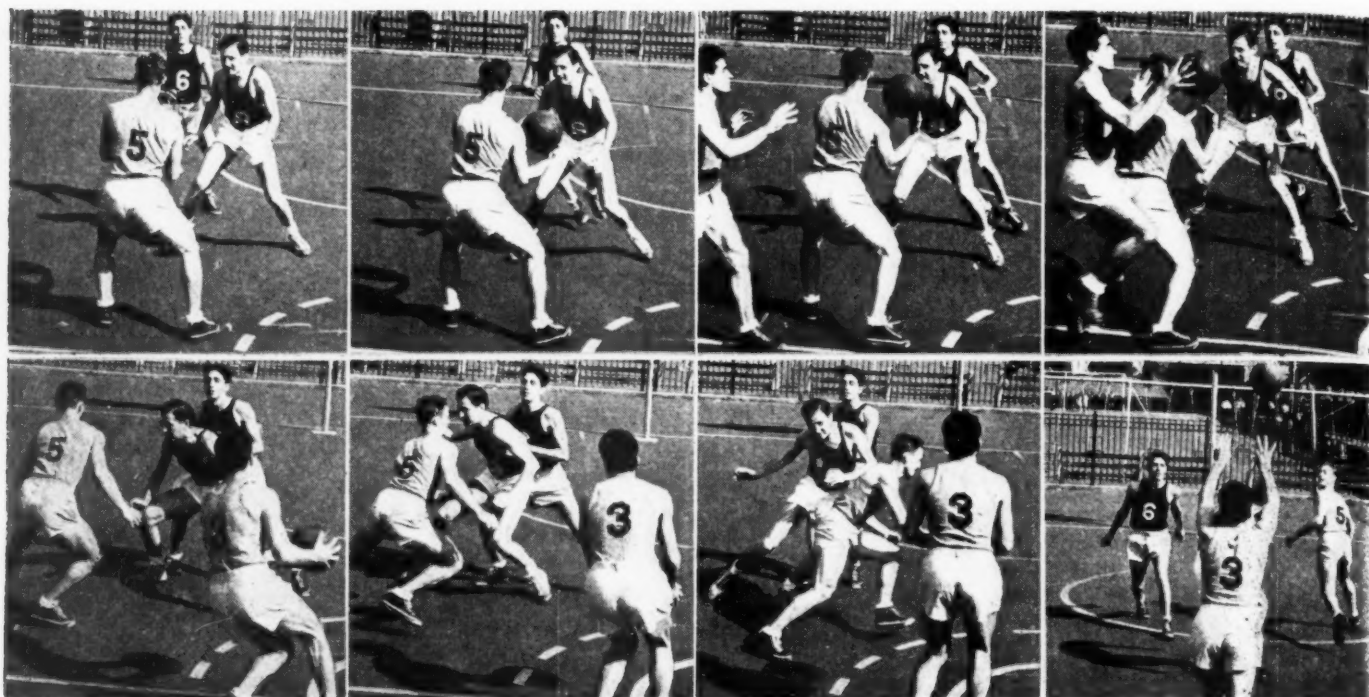
the aforementioned protective equipment and observing a few simple safety rules.

The most important part of our program at Penn State, and one which is most comparable to high school boxing, is our annual intramural and class tournaments. The boys who enter are far from experienced and are not well trained. Many of them have never stepped into a ring before reporting for their first tournament bout. But after entering the tournament they must observe definite training rules and fundamental safety precautions.

First, they undergo a thorough physical examination. The examining physician should take into consideration the fact that in boxing,

(Continued on page 22)

*Lloyd, Frank S., *Safety in Physical Education in Secondary Schools*, p. 47.



THE TWO-ONE-TWO SHIFTING ZONE DEFENSE

By S. G. Schneidman

Seymour Schneidman, whose article, "Weapons for Individual Offense," appeared in the November Scholastic Coach, now writes on the advantages and machinery of the shifting zone defense. A former College of the City of New York player, the author, at present, is a member of the Union City Reds—champions of the American Professional Basketball League.

AS A MID-SEASON innovation for teams employing the strict man-to-man defense, the zone defense offers many intriguing possibilities. The introduction of something different adds a desirable variety and spice to the practice sessions which are usually dulled by too much sameness of play. But of more importance to the coach is the fact that since the zone challenges the best of athletic thinking to solve it, it may afford the coach of a losing team an opportunity to build a stronger team, despite inferior material or players of definite physical limitations.

A shifting five-man defense relieves the strain of individual defense and distributes defensive responsibility more evenly. Especially is this true where a team with three or four small players face a team of average or above average height. The smaller team is almost forced to drop into a zone. The tallest men are concentrated under the basket and the smaller players are placed out in front where their short stature isn't so much of a liability.

A high scorer who has committed three fouls can be shifted into the

back line of a zone where he is less likely to foul than if he were playing in a man-to-man defense or in the front line of the zone.

Man-to-man basic defense

The basic principles of defense are rooted in the man-to-man, and the average coach during the pre-game period drills his squad at length in the fine points of the man-to-man such as footwork, balance, switching, etc. All this will stand him in good stead if he decides to adopt the zone in mid-season. As it is, the zone is the simplest type of defense to teach, but after a thorough schooling in the man-to-man the players will pick it up still faster. The preliminary background of the man-to-man will probably double the effectiveness of the zone.

With the team attack set and the

Trap for Defense

Two players who are thoroughly acquainted with each other's style of play can create many scoring opportunities with this maneuver. 8 is guarding 5 rather closely and falls into a cleverly laid trap. As 3 falls in behind 5, defensive player 6 drops behind teammate 8—creating a momentary 2-2 set-up for both the offense and defense. 5 quickly flips a pass over his shoulder to 3, breaks to the left, changes direction and races around to his right and in to the basket. His guard, 8, bumps into the defensive player behind him and 5 is free for a scoring pass from 3. In any such set-up the back man of the defense is always responsible for the first man who breaks.

man-to-man defense perfected, the coach can devote all his time to the zone. Picture the dilemma of the opponents when they come up against a team that can switch at will from a man-to-man to a zone. A set attack becomes useless since it is practically impossible to screen, cut or shift against a five-man defense. If the opponents are exceptionally versatile and imaginative, they may prepare special tactics for the emergency, but what good are these if the defense shifts right back to a man-to-man? This interchanging of man-to-man and zone is a combination difficult to beat.

Rules encourage it

The zone and the fast break have become practically synonymous. With two and very often three teammates massed under the basket, the other two men of the zone defense are in an ideal position to break fast after a shot. Even if the basket is made, their break may still not be in vain since a teammate may snatch the ball, step out of bounds and shoot a long forward pass down the floor.

All this makes it necessary for the penetrating team to exercise extreme caution in working the ball through the zone. At least two men have to lay back to pick up on the defense when possession is lost. This hampers the offensive team seriously. Since the accepted method of pierc-

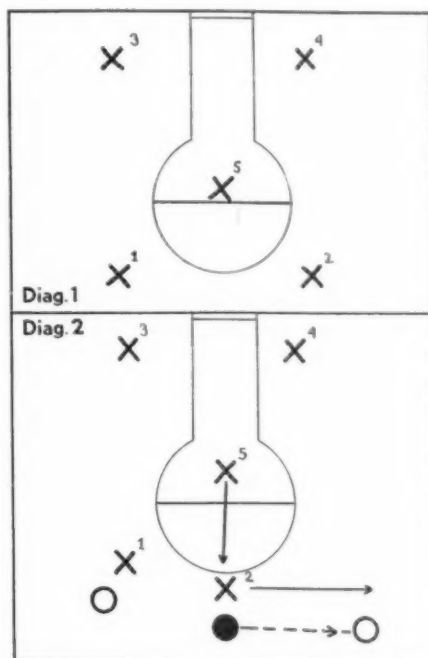
ing a zone is by overloading, the offensive team must sacrifice strength in the back court to overload effectively. This is fatal once the ball is lost and opponents are darting for the basket on a fast break.

Now for the type of zone. There are many patterns for the zone defense such as the 3-2, 2-3, etc., but the 2-1-2 shifting zone is perhaps the strongest. The old stationary zone is a dead issue in basketball today. By moving the ball rapidly, a clever ball-handling team can punch holes in this type of zone defense. But when the defensive team incorporates the principles of both the man-to-man and the zone, as in the 2-1-2, then the offense will have to be at its best to cope effectively with it.

The basic strategy underlying the zone calls for the formation of so compact a center that the offensive team cannot drive through to score from underneath the hoop. In short, in order to score the team in possession must resort to long shots. If the offense cannot make an exceptionally high percentage of their shots and the center is well blocked, then the defense has a decided edge.

Principle of swinging

The compact center is maintained by every man moving with the ball, so that at all times the player is facing the ball and plugging the center at the same time. No man ever stands idly by and permits the opponents to overload, something easily accomplished against a stationary defense. In the shifting zone the middleman,



DIAG. 1: The 2-1-2 shifting zone defense set and waiting for the attack to materialize. 1 and 2 do not always have to wait for the ball-handlers to cross the center line before rushing them, but can go after them while the latter are still in defensive territory. A wild or hurried pass may be intercepted by the back line of the zone and 1 and 2 will be that much nearer to the basket.

DIAG. 2: Special tactics in an emergency. Three offensive players have taken positions just past the center line and are running 1 and 2 ragged with a deft, fast passing attack. In this type of situation (when the offense is playing 2 in and 3 back), 5 moves up to cover the middle men. Play then is practically man-to-man. As soon as the middle-man passes to the side, 5 should drop back in order to pick up any man cutting for the basket. If 5 is busy with the ball-handler, 1 or 2 may have to go with the cutter.

X5, is the key man of the entire defense. He barks instructions to the front men to tell them when to rush and when to fall back. When the occasion demands it, he does the same for the back men. He is equivalent to the quarterback on a football team. "Talking it up" in a zone isn't limited to the middleman, everybody should help each other out.

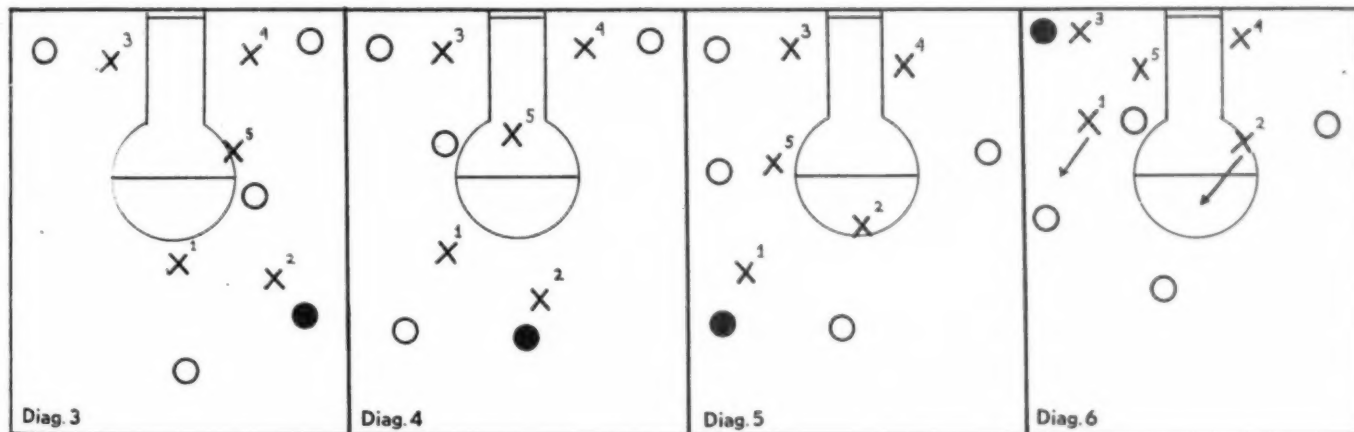
Next in importance to shifting in a zone defense is rushing the ball-handlers. As the offensive team crosses the center line, the two front men of the zone close in on the ball-handlers and harry them as much as possible. If they do a good job, the opponents' passes may become hurried or wild and the ball will be lost repeatedly. It is imperative, though, for the defensive men in the front line not to over-rush and permit the offensive men to pass and overload a zone before the rusher can drop back.

Defensive footwork is an item often neglected in teaching the zone. The bounce is the stock pass against a zone defense; if the defensive player can deflect a pass with his leg he makes it additionally difficult for the offense to get a pass through.

Man-to-man carry-overs

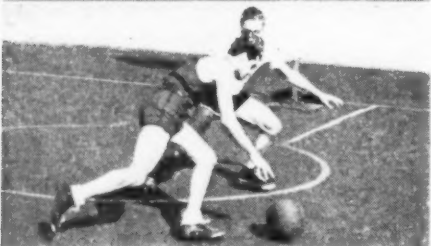
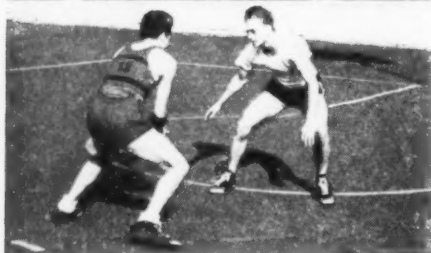
There are certain man-to-man principles that carry over to the zone. First, who are the opponents' good shots? The defense should make it their business to edge a little closer to these players, so that they are immediately covered when they get the ball. To take a shot, it will be

(Concluded on page 29)



COMPLETE CYCLE OF THE ZONE: Against a zone defense, the offensive team will usually overload on one side with 2 in, 2 out and 1 man in the pivot position close to the free-throw lane. (Occasionally this man is stationed under the basket just outside either parallel line.) In Diag. 3, the ball has been worked to the right sideline and 2 is harassing the ball-handler. 1 drops back slightly in the direct path of a cross-court pass or a straight break by the offensive player in front of him. The ball is in the center of the floor in Diag. 4. 5 edges out closer to the center of the lane where he jams up the entire middle. 1 is in a direct line with the pivot man and can intercept any pass to the latter from the ball-handler. But he is still close enough to the offensive player on the sideline to cover him should he get the pass. The scene changes in Diag. 5. The offensive player on the sideline now has the ball, the pivot man has moved over to the sideline and the offensive player formerly

in the right-hand corner is now further up the floor. 1 comes up to take the ball-handler, 2 drops back to strengthen the middle and 4 edges closer to the free-throw lane. 2 is in an ideal position to intercept a cross-court pass. In Diag. 6 the ball has been worked into a corner. 3 rushes over to cover the ball-handler, 5 falls in close to the parallel line, 1 falls back in front of the pivot man, and 2 drops back where he can pick up anyone cutting down the middle. The ball-handler has only two possibilities for a pass—to a teammate on the sideline or to the man farthest back. 1 and 2 are in excellent position to intercept either of these passes. Note how carefully the compact center is maintained no matter how the defense is forced to shift. This is the secret of a good zone defense. To make their points, the opponents should be forced to resort to long shooting.



Defensive Tactics

Left: Guarding Dribbler

WHILE close enough to the basket to shoot, the ball-handler takes a chance on feinting his man out and dribbling in for a lay-up shot. He feints to the left, takes a long cross-over step with his left foot and starts dribbling to the right. The guard isn't fooled by the feint and goes with him. Note the excellent use of the boxing step by the guard in the second and third pictures. Having gone around far enough, the dribbler attempts to "bull" his way through to the basket in the fifth picture. The guard refuses to give ground and continues to force the dribbler away from the basket.

The defensive player does not make a play for the ball until the seventh picture when it is apparent that the dribbler is making little headway. He comes in close to the ball-handler and stabs at the ball with his left hand. The dribbler's only alternative is to stop, pivot and pass out of danger.

Right: Sliding

ON OFFENSE clever players are always looking for an opportunity to run their guard into a stationary teammate or, better still, into another defensive player. In this set of pictures the ball-handler sees an opportunity to bump his guard into one of the latter's teammates on the side. The offensive player shoots over a pass to teammate 6 and follows in the direction of his pass, drawing his guard into the direct path of 6's guard.

However, the latter has been watching the play by using split vision, and averts a bump with some quick thinking. As his teammate draws closer, the guard reaches out with his left hand, grasps his teammate by the waist, steps back and permits him to slide through (helping him along with a slight push).



DEFENSIVE PLAY IN GIRLS' BASKETBALL

By Frances Shepard and Frank Brody

Miss Frances Shepard coaches at Guthrie Center High School in Iowa. Her team won the championship last year in the Iowa girls' tournament in which 432 teams were entered. Frank Brody, a sports reporter for the Des Moines Register and Tribune, played three years of basketball at Drake University.

WHILE the girl-to-girl is the only practical defense in the three-division game, a team has a choice of three defenses for two-court; the regular assigned girl-to-girl and the two types of zone defenses—the cog-wheel and the sliding up and down.

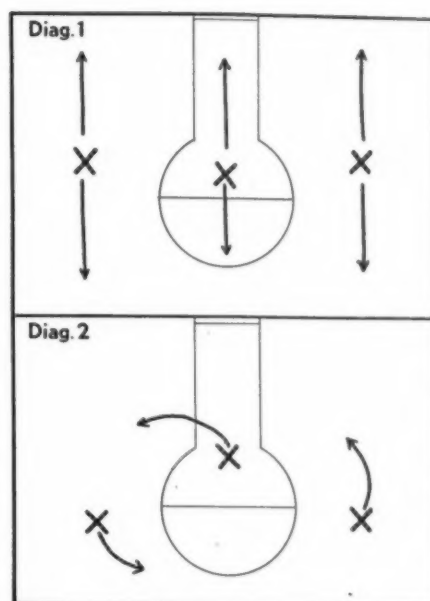
The girl-to-girl is the strongest if the personnel is available, but if one of the three guards is exceptionally weak, it can wreck the defense completely. One of the opposing forwards will be continually outrunning or feinting her off balance.

In a zone the guard's defensive lapses are not so damaging to her team's chances since the opponent's superior speed and feinting ability are of no avail against a zone defense. The guard's two teammates are always there to help her out. But the zone defense is friable against a clever passing team that can overload one zone and force one guard to play two opponents. Before the defense can shift strength over to the overloaded zone, the offense may have outmaneuvered the guard and passed in for a score.

Girl-to-girl defense

Footwork is of prime importance in developing the girl-to-girl defense. The cat-step or one-step should be the principal means of locomotion. (This step is more widely known as the boxing step. See page 10 in last month's Scholastic Coach

Girl-to-girl is strongest type of defense if personnel is available; can set pace of game



Zone Defenses

Diag. 1 is the sliding up and down type of zone defense in which the players have vertical territorial responsibilities with little or no exchange of assignments or switching. Diag. 2 outlines the cog-wheel zone defense. Here the assignments are not so set and the players work more closely as a unit. As the ball moves, so do the players. They cross over and switch freely.

for illustration.) Girls should be taught to play low, so that they can start and stop quickly and be in a position to break through intended screen plays.

To teach the defensive players the importance of never leaving their feet, have them drill individually against forwards who feint, dribble or shoot. When a forward fakes a

shot or goes through the motions of shooting, the guard should merely rise from her crouch, with the balance slightly forward on the balls of the feet.

Work two forwards against two guards, the forwards continually cutting as close as possible behind the teammate who receives the pass. In this manner the guards will learn how to go with their forwards, running between two offensive players and thus jamming the automatic screens.

Girls who develop good footwork on defense seldom have to switch against screen plays. By playing low, keeping between the forward and the basket and extending their lead hand slightly, they are able to slide through the screens.

Defense can set pace

The girl-to-girl defense can set the pace by rushing or fading tactics. Changing the style of guarding can prove very disconcerting to the offense. In the zone defense, the offense sets the pace and the defense just parries the thrusts.

As a general rule, the assigned girl-to-girl defense should play a waiting game rather than a rushing one. First, it gives a guard up front a chance to intercept a pass that might be thrown deep into the front court. Second, the defensive players are not so likely to fall into a screen trap as they have enough room to maneuver out of one and pick up

(Concluded on page 30)

HOOK PASS: The passer takes a step and jumps into the air, carrying the ball up with both hands until about chest high. The swing is then continued with one hand, the ball resting slightly on the wrist and the elbow bent. The ball is carried up and over the head and released at the highest point of jump. Effective against a rushing guard when passer is going away from receiver.



ICE HOCKEY FUNDAMENTALS AND TECHNIQUES

By George P. Geran

This is the second of a series of two articles by George P. Geran, 1920 United States Olympic ice hockey star who later played for the Boston Bruins and served as a scout for the New York Rangers. In December, Geran discussed such individual fundamentals and techniques as shooting, skating, etc. He now continues with offensive and defensive team tactics.

AFTER organizing the practice sessions and assorting the material, the coach's next task is the development of a winning combination. Here it will pay him to apply the late Chauncey Depew's famous axiom, "Organize, deputize and supervise."

To assist him in the work, the coach can select the center to guide the play of the two wings, one defenseman to direct the defense and the goalie may be permitted to exercise his own judgment in regard to the distance the defense play in front of him, gauged of course by his ability. The coach can then supervise these three departments and obtain a collective unity of operation.

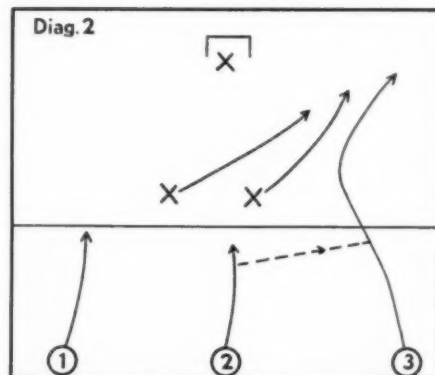
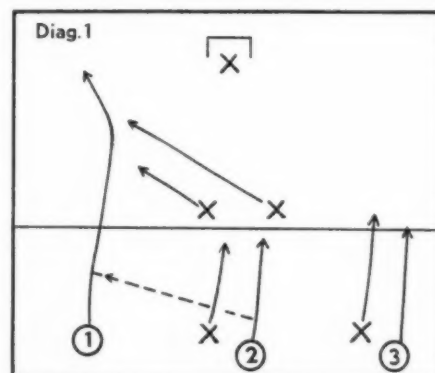
First, let us consider the forward line, composed of a center and two wings. The center should be chosen principally for his stick-handling ability and intelligence. Good hockey brains are hard to find, but if a player is amenable to instruction he can develop into a good center. During practice he must be taught how to skate with his head up in order to pick his plays quickly and surely. The wings have more ice to cover and do most of the skating in a game, but even the best wings look bad with a poor center between them. A good center can make two poor wings look good, but two good wings can never hold up a poor center.

The wings should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the center's style of play and his tip-off signals. These may be simple. For example, if he looks over to the left wing once or twice during an attack, it may mean he is saving his right wing for the play. While the center cannot do all the rushing, all rushes as a rule should be made up the center alley. If he is not carrying the puck, the center should fill the position of the one who is, whether the latter is a wing or a defenseman.

By driving up the middle the puck-carrier can pass either right or left when he crosses into scoring area. If he skirts the side he allows himself only one direction to pass to—the center—which increases the

chances for interception. Although he can shoot, the angle and the distance isn't very conducive to accuracy. Usually he will be forced into a dead corner where he may lose the puck. Thus his team will suffer in three ways. He has wasted energy, fatigued his wings and is in danger of being left out of the play as the opponents drive down the ice.

Most centers when approaching the defense will veer off about ten feet to the side, a mistake which permits the defensemen to get under way early. A center should skate directly at the defensemen to keep them flat-footed. A fake pass to a wing and the defensemen may either swing out to cover the wings or play the center. As soon as the defense commit themselves, the center can make his true pass.



DIAG. 1: X2 forces 2 to pass early in the attack and then sticks close to him while 2 skates into scoring territory. X3 covers 3 and keeps him out of the play. Thus, the puck-carrier, 1, is forced to beat three men in order to score. It is the free men, not so much the puck-carrier, who represent the real threat in the scoring sector.

DIAG. 2: The center, 2, carrying the puck, makes his play too soon in this diagram. The defense is permitted to get underway and 3 is driven into a corner. By this time the defensive forwards will have returned to cover 1 and 2, and 3 finds himself out of scoring position with two defensive men and the goalie to beat.

The free men in the scoring area, not the puck-carrier, represent the scoring threat

The center should not avoid a body check by an opponent. If possible he should force the check from the defenseman on the side of the teammate (wing) to whom he passed. It is possible for the center to take both defensemen out of the play by maneuvering his body into such a position that the opponent making the check will glance off and bump into his teammate.

The general defensive scheme is relatively simple. If the offense is most dangerous when they attack down the center, then the defense must force the opponents to shift their attack to the side where they are considerably less dangerous from the standpoint of both passing and shooting.

One of the defensive players (usually the center) should force the offensive center to pass early in the attack, and then cover the center while a defensive wing covers the opposing wing who did not receive the pass. The two defensemen concentrate on the puck-carrier. With his two forwards covered the puck-carrier must beat two defensemen and the goalie. The fly in the ointment in this defensive plan is the tendency of most defensive forwards to follow the puck-carrier instead of setting him up for the defensemen. In reality it is the free men, not the puck-carrier who represent the real threat in the scoring area.

To prevent the opposition from approaching too close to the goal before shooting, a smart defense will block out an imaginary section before the goal and stand guard over it—keeping it free of opposing players to the best of their defensive ability.

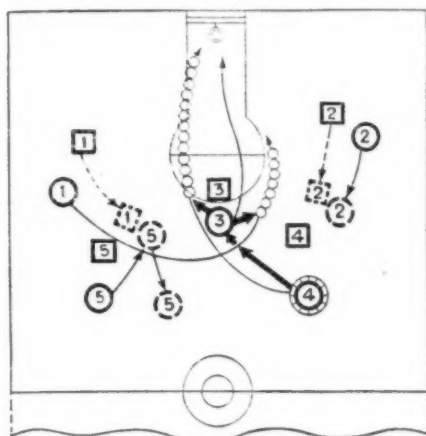
The goalie should be fast on his feet and have quick reflexes. Often a baseball catcher can be developed into a good goalie since the physical requisites of the two positions are somewhat alike.

Summing up, on offense the puck-carrier should attract the attention of as many opposing forwards as possible in order to handicap the defensemen by making them worry about uncovered attackers in addition to following the puck. On defense the forwards cover the attacking forwards without molesting the puck-carrier. This permits the two defensemen and the goal tender to meet the attack with a three-to-one advantage over the puck-carrier.

490 Pages of "Better Basketball"

A short review of "Better Basketball" appeared on page 28 of the November Scholastic Coach. However, this review, or rather preview, was based on the printer's galleys rather than the finished product. Since then the book has been printed and is now being distributed. In the following review the diagrams and captions have been taken directly from the book with special permission of the publishers.

ONE short "Rock Chalk-Jay Hawk-K.U." for the K.U. (University of Kansas) coach himself, "Phog" Allen. As an all-round volume for player, coach, official, trainer and manager, Allen's latest effort, "Better Basketball," can hardly be matched. The author doesn't miss a bet. He covers every phase of the



Diag. 1

game scrupulously, from arranging the schedule, selecting the equipment, treatment of injuries, entertainment between halves, etc., down to the actual technique and tactics of the sport.

In discussing offense and defense Allen reverses the usual method of presentation. The average author will deliver his complete theory of offense and defense, and punctuate the text with an occasional diagram or picture. The Kansas coach, however, presents his entire offense in diagrams with a running series of detailed captions to match. His defense, the famous stratified transitional man-for-man defense with the zone principle, is explained step by step in 19 single action photographs with accompanying text.

As an introduction to his offense against a man-to-man defense, Allen devotes a chapter to the evolution of the offense with its resultant screen. He describes the final stage of offense—basketball today—as the optional fast break combined with carefully timed set screen plays after the first break has been tried or when the offense has found the basket well guarded. Screening has been adopted by most coaches as the principal method of shaking loose offensive players for open shots at the basket.

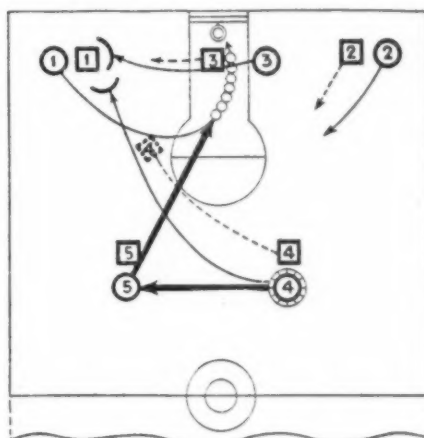
There are but three fundamental screening plays: the anterior-posterior screen, the lateral screen and the diag-

onal screen. All others are merely adaptations of these three.

For the most part Allen employs a system of offense with two in and three out. Each of the two offensive forwards is stationed 10 ft. from the endline and about 10 ft. from each sideline. The other three offensive men are stationed approximately 8 ft. in front of the division line, with the center in the middle or quarterback position and the two offensive guards about 10 ft. on each side of him and about 10 ft. from each sideline.

In this set formation, says Allen, the ball can readily be snapped back and forth from guard to center to guard to center to guard, as opportunity presents. As an aid to clarity, the various plays can be numbered, but in a game situation numbers are not necessary. Any one of the three rear men who is holding the ball may initiate the play.

In **Diag. 1** the center, 3, stations himself 1 ft. in front of the free-throw circle with his back to the basket. "With the ball in possession of 4, 1, aided by the screen which 5 employs on 1, swings around in front of 3 and takes a short pass from 4. 1 immediately back passes the ball to 3, who either side- or back-passes the ball to 4, who can either dribble in or return the pass to 1. 1 follows his advantage and swings on around on the outside of 3 and into the basket. 3 pivots away from the path of the ball and cuts around into the lane for rebound work. 2 moves to the center of the court to receive a back pass. This leaves 5 and 2 back for defensive duty."



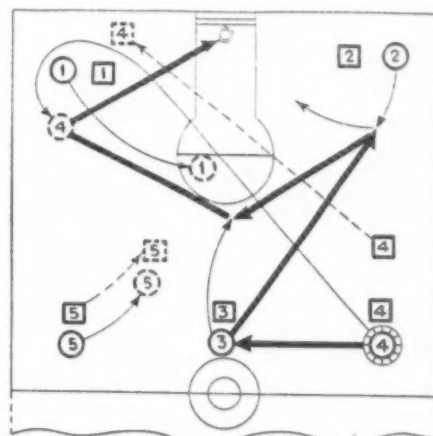
Diag. 2

Diag. 2 is a double screen play, or a lateral combined with a diagonal screen. Three offensive men assume positions close to the endline in the regular two-out and three-in set formation. "4 has the ball and 3 cuts across the floor to screen 1. 4 passes to 5 and cuts down the floor to set up a diagonal screen on 1. 5 hook-passes or floor-bounces to 1 who swings around free from his guard. If 4 is wide awake he will slide or switch to pick up 1. . . . Just before 5 hook-passes, 2, attempting to mask the play, rushes

out of the corner and calls for the pass."

Oddly, in penetrating the zone defense the set-up of offense is identical with the one Allen generally uses to penetrate the man-to-man defense—two-in and three-out. To be effective, thinks Allen, both set-ups must look the same to the opponents.

The three outside offensive men (the two guards and the center) are again stationed about 8 ft. in front of the division line. However, if the zone should drop deeper into defensive territory, the offense should pull its three-man line up to within 8 or 10 ft. of the front line of the zone defense. This is absolutely necessary to make the offense function against this retreating defense.



Diag. 3

In **Diag. 3**, "4 snaps the ball to 3 and immediately cuts across in front, calling for the return pass. Just as 4 goes past 3, 3 push-passes or chest-shove-passes the ball to 2, who comes straight forward from his position to receive the ball. 3 feints slightly to his own right and then quickly cuts to the left to take the return pass from 2. In the interim, 4 has continued over to the opposite corner of the court, apparently for the purpose of screening 1. At this juncture 1 cuts out in front of the free-throw lane. 4, instead of screening 1, follows quickly to his own left near the side of the court. 3 immediately whips the ball to 4, who is in splendid position for a side shot. . . .

"If the offensive team continues to pass the ball rapidly, it is quite difficult for a zone defensive team to stop the offense from getting in a fairly open shot for the basket. Should there be no opening for the offense, the ball can easily be passed back to 5 or 3 and the offense can then re-form and endeavor to make the play work on a subsequent effort. It is to be remembered that the purpose of passing in and out of the zone defense is to flatten the defense, make it retreat, so that the offense can shoot over it."

BETTER BASKETBALL. By Forrest C. Allen. Pp. 490. Illustrated—photographs and diagrams. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. \$4.

The Community Looks to the Coach

By H. D. Edgren

Originally, this article was presented in the form of a speech during last year's athletic meeting of the midwest section of the American Physical Education Assn., by H. D. Edgren, supervisor of intercollegiate athletics and assistant professor of physical education at George Williams College in Chicago.

NEVER before have the leisure-time agencies of our cities been more concerned about their responsibility to the children, young people, and adults of their communities. The extent to which these agencies have met their responsibilities and opportunities is directly proportional to their ability to secure adequate lay leadership to supervise and direct their programs.

The kind of requests for the coaches' services that have come from community agencies have varied from making a banquet speech to leading a club of boys. The nature of the response of coaches to these requests have also varied, from complete refusal to a wholehearted giving of time and effort to community interests. I believe, in the main, the individual response of coaches has been genuine for we have wanted to do a good job of setting our own house in order before we leave it to work in other backyards.

It may be well to consider for a few minutes what some community leaders think about us as coaches. I have had occasion recently, both in Cincinnati and Chicago, to interview some agency leaders about their attitude toward the coaches in their town. One said, "The three coaches in our community are all club advisers. They meet regularly each week with these clubs."

There is no superficial praise for these men on the part of the boys with whom they come in contact, but a sincere respect. I also know that these men have made some of their greatest contributions outside of their school responsibility, and even though they have losing teams at times, I have never heard either students or adults suggest that they get a new coach.

Another response was, "We have decided that the coaches in our town are interested only in the school activities and a winning team."

And, "The athletic director of our community, besides being chairman of our city athletic committee, is directly associated with the different community leagues and teams. As a result of this activity I believe he has served more than his own community, and now occupies a position

of valley-wide recognition in all activities of a recreational and physical nature."

Another one said, "I couldn't use the average coach because he is only interested in teams and persons around some specific activities. He knows nothing about the techniques of dealing with people, finding out their hopes, aspirations, determining their needs and then developing a program to meet those needs."

Common bond

In most communities there are dozens, in one as high as sixty, different agencies and organizations that might call upon the coach for some kind of assistance. Rather than show favoritism the coach in many cases has refused to become involved in any one of the many organizations. Today this picture is changing; these many organizations are beginning to realize that, without losing their identity, they still have much in common; they are serving a common end—people. Because of this fact community planning and community organization has become the chief concern of many towns.

In many towns at present and more so in the future we will be able, if we choose, to influence an entire town through a single coordinating council which will set the policy for the town's organizations. These community organizations are now searching for men like our coaches to serve on their committees and to give them council and advice on community recreational policies. Before we can say that we shall or shall not have a part in this community project we may want to ask ourselves whether or not each community has a right to expect help from individuals who live in and share other advantages of the community.

Contributions of coach

If we are really concerned with people, as I think most of us are, and want to do our share in our respective towns, where can the coach make a contribution in this picture of community effort?

First, **health practices.** We certainly believe in health examinations for our men. We know that many boys and girls are competing equally as hard in other leagues and tournaments in our towns without such an examination. After a training period in basketball, we have a regular schedule of one or two games per week. But many boys and girls are playing three and four games a week outside of school without training and over a long drawn-out season. We have not been in a position to protect them when some enthusiastic business men's organization decided to run such tournaments.

Second, **perfection of skills.** There is a relationship between satisfaction and the amount of skill in any sport. We know the effect on the personality of always being a sub or dub. We also know that with practice on fundamentals, players increase their skill. Yet, outside of our own institution, and perhaps there also, the poor player has little opportunity to increase his playing ability. The stars continue to play and the sub-average player looks on.

Third, **safety and protection.** In the book, *Safety in Physical Education in the Secondary School*, the author, Frank S. Lloyd, makes clear the relationship of safe playing fields, adequate equipment and medical care in case of injury to safety or health. You all know the hazards of Sunday amateur football under the present set-up.

Fourth, **physical recreation.** In the leisure-time program of our towns, the drama, music and arts are being emphasized. As physical educators we should insist on a larger scale of physical activity. Mr. McCloy in one of his articles on physical and mental health stated, "physical cravings of individuals are deeply rooted in human nature and are closely connected with the age old urges which make for survival." These cravings are for sheer physical strength, in feeling physically adequate, and in the joyous perfection of movement (a graceful dive, a tackle in football, or a stroke in tennis). Perhaps the satisfaction of a perfect table tennis stroke is not so far removed from the artist's brush stroke on a canvas. Serious consideration of this area would entail an attempt to provide each child with an opportunity for learning physical play of individual, dual, and team type activity.

Fifth, **coeducational play.** Perhaps this is a problem which should be tackled in the school, but if it is a problem of the school it is probably also one of the community. It is traditional to send the boys to one area of the school or agency for their physical education and the girls to another. Not even during inclement weather has there been an effort to arrange for them to use together the gymnasium or auditorium facilities. Except perhaps for an occasional dance, the sexes have been kept apart.

Can we honestly say that our communities are providing an opportunity for the development of normal companionship between boys and girls? Do we give them a chance to play together and through their play become more sympathetic and understanding of each other? We in men's athletics could give real impetus to this movement if we so desired. The women physical educators are probably just as anxious to provide more opportunities for co-recreational play.

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From the States

This department includes correspondence from state high school coaches' associations and state high school athletic associations. All associations are invited to participate.

Illinois

All-court defense

SENTIMENT relative to the new basketball rules seems to be divided but the majority of coaches are favorably impressed with them. The new rules have led to play over the entire court. Defensive players do not hesitate to pick up their men in the opponents' back court. This is in contrast to the wide use last season of the compact zone defense. There is more action in the game and spectators view it with approval.

A few school men are alarmed over the possibility of over-exertion on the part of players, and at least one conference has ruled that the official must handle the ball after a field goal in order to give the players time to catch a breath. Another conference has injected a one-minute rest period in the middle of each quarter. For the most part, school men believe that since a total of ten time-out periods are allowed, there are enough provisions for rest and consequently no modifications of the rules are desirable.

As far as the new addition to the division line rule (Rule 8, Sec. 8—note) is concerned, no difficulty is being experienced. The new provision merely settles a number of points which were in dispute last season. The right to pivot freely when a player has a foot on the division line was in force in this territory last year and proved to be very satisfactory.

Entries for the state championship basketball tournaments to be held during the last week of February and the first three weeks of March, indicate that approximately 850 high schools will compete.

Championship meet dates

The state championship swimming meet will be contested at New Trier High School, Winnetka, on February 25 and 26. New Trier has one of the finest pools in the country with a seating capacity of 1,500. Among the strong contenders are several of the suburban schools including Maine Township of Des Plaines and Oak Park. The Chicago city high schools always send strong teams. Probably the outstanding Chicago team this year is Lane Technical High School. During the last four years the state championship has been won by Maine Township of Des Plaines.

The state championship wrestling meet will be held at the University of Illinois on March 4 and 5. Approximately thirty schools will compete for state championship honors. The larger schools will have entries in each of the

nine weight classes while the smaller schools will confine their efforts to a few of the weight classes. The local manager of the meet is H. E. Kenney, University of Illinois wrestling coach.

Boxing is arousing considerable interest among high schools in the northern section of the state. A committee consisting of W. Macean (Cicero), C. L. Blunk (Blue Island), and L. A. Orr, Grant Com. H. S. (Fox Lake), is attempting to interest a greater number of schools in this sport. They are planning a boxing tournament at J. Sterling Morton High School of Cicero during February. Invitations will be issued to all schools in the state that sponsor boxing.

H. V. PORTER,
Illinois H.S. Athletic Assn.,
Chicago, Ill.

Texas

Football review

OF THE four teams that steamed into the semi-finals of the race for the football championship of the state, only two were early season favorites—Longview and Wichita Falls. Conroe, a newcomer in the select circle, and North Side High of Fort Worth were not even rated by the football dopesters.

Longview, coached by P. E. Shotwell, proved to be one of the most powerful teams in the league's history. They met and defeated many of the strongest teams in the state, both in league and non-league contests. Before taking over the reins at Longview Shotwell developed powerful machines at Abilene and Breckenridge.

After a rather poor start, Wichita Falls picked up speed as the season progressed. In bi-district play they defeated Amarillo for the first time since 1933. The Coyote Pack is headed by Ted Jefferies, a former Centenary star. After graduation, he became assistant coach at Corsicana, where he handled the backs. One of his proteges was the remarkable mite, Bobby Wilson. Jefferies teaches a highly deceptive brand of football.

Conroe, an almost obscure town deep in the south, rolled into the semi-finals with a powerful offense that had established them as the high-scoring team of the state. Coach Logow depended upon speed and deception to get his fast backs into the open.

Herman Clark's North Side team was counted out in their own district at the beginning of the season, but once the team started clicking they couldn't be beaten.

Zone defense popular

Some of the schools that have student bodies too small to support football have been playing in organized basketball leagues since October. Many coaches of these teams have de-

clared that the game is much faster but due to their small squads are handicapped in their use of the fast break. Some of these coaches are turning to the zone defense to gain needed rest for offensive gestures.

J. G. GOOBER KEYES,
Texas H. S. Football Coaches Assn.,
Lubbock, Tex.

Idaho

Track meet eliminated

PARADOXICALLY, to encourage a wider participation in track, the Delegate Assembly voted to eliminate the state track meet. To replace the state meet, three inter-district meets will be held on May 14 in the three sections of the state, probably Moscow, Boise and Pocatello. It is thought that this move would both prolong the season and stimulate a wider interest in track.

One of the two proposed amendments to the constitution which were voted on through the mails, was adopted. This amendment will permit a boy to transfer schools without losing a semester's competition after his parents have moved from the school of his original enrollment, providing they do not move before the end of the last grading period. The other amendment, which would make a student ineligible for athletics upon his 20th birthday, was defeated by three votes.

The Class A basketball tournament will be held at Boise on March 17-19 and the Class B tournament at Burley on March 24-26. The Board of Control adopted a seamed, laceless ball as the official one for tournament play. The Board believed that the molded ball had not proven itself as yet.

The following officers were elected to the Board of Control for the coming year: president, Ray M. Berry of Idaho Falls; vice-president, George Denman of Burley; and L. C. Robinson of Sandpoint.

E. F. GRIDER,
Idaho H. S. Athletic Assn.,
Boise, Idaho.

Kentucky

Male wins title

BY VIRTUE of a thrilling 25 to 20 victory over Louisville Manual, unbeaten Male High of Louisville annexed the state's unofficial football crown. Previously, Covington had eliminated undefeated Lexington and Newport had dashed Covington's hopes with a 13 to 0 trimming.

Since the close of the season there has been considerable discussion concerning a plan to determine the football champions each year. One proposal calls for the selection of four outstanding teams at the end of the season to play an elimination series. Another plan would have the state divided into eight sections with each section represented in a play-off.

Many of the coaches feel that the

Board of Control should assume such a responsibility, although it is not specifically delegated to them in the constitution and by-laws.

The *Courier-Journal* recently appointed a permanent all-state board to select the annual all-state football team. Many of the present members have served on the board for some time. However, it has been a year to year proposition. From now on, the members will serve until they either resign or move out of their present districts. The board is under the supervision of Earl Ruby, a prominent sports writer.

Four schools dropped

Four schools — Jamestown, Finney, Campbellsville and Prestonsburg — were recently dropped from membership in the Coaches Association, for infraction of training rules.

At the next regular meeting in April, it is very likely that the Association will create the position of permanent secretary or state manager. The motion barely failed adoption at the annual meeting last year.

WILLIAM J. "BLUE" FOSTER,
Kentucky H. S. Coaches Assn.,
Newport, Ky.

Connecticut

Schedule of meets

THE Connecticut High School Swimming Assn. has announced the schedule of meets for the coming season, its third in conducting the swimming affairs of high schools in the state. Fourteen schools will participate in 40 dual, 2 triangular, and 3 championship meets.

Hartford High appears to be the strongest contender for the title this year, having won the league championship awarded by the C.H.S.S.A. and the Robert J. H. Kiphuth Swimming Trophy for the past three years. Warren Harding, Crosby, and Hillhouse are entering strong teams which will be fighting hard for recognition.

The same order of events as in the two preceding years will be included in the swimming meets for this season, 120-yd. medley relay, 220-yd. free style, 40-yd. free style, dive, 100-yd. free style, 100-yd. breast stroke, 100-yd. back stroke, 160-yd. free style relay. This set-up differs from the national order of events. Also the Association ruling calls for a scoring of 6 and 3 for the medley relay, and 8 and 4 for the free-style relay. The national regulations score 5-0 and 7-0 respectively for the same events. These changes have been made to meet local conditions in an effort to improve the meet from the spectators' standpoint and in fairness to contestants and teams.

An examination of the approved records of the C.H.S.S.A. reveals four national swimming records credited to Connecticut boys while the times in other events are not far from the best in the country.

ALBERT W. GRAY,
Connecticut H. S. Swim. Assn.,
New Haven, Conn.

Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association of America

Message from Forsythe

CONCERNING the criticism of school men at the failure of the Swimming Guide to be ready for publication on Oct. 1, C. E. Forsythe, representative of the National Federation on the Rules Committee, has sent the following letter to member schools:

"I am certainly aware of the difficulties experienced by schools as a result of their inability to get swimming guides as early as desired. I know I told you some time ago that promises were made that the Guide would be available by Oct. 1, whereas it was after the first of December before it was on the market.

"It seems that the greatest difficulty is that of collecting data for what might be called the almanac section. I have been very much impressed with the desire of high school swimming men to have this material a part of the Guide. An earlier deadline for such material may have to be arranged in order for the book to start printing earlier. . . .

"I have done everything possible to impress upon the N.C.A.A. committee and Editor Kennedy the sentiment of high schools regarding an early appearance of the book. Of course considerable progress was made over last year but even then I still feel that it was very unsatisfactory.

"Last spring when the matter was brought up at the Minneapolis meeting of high school coaches, they felt that the book should be out earlier but still they did not seem to favor a separate publication by high schools of the high school rules. This somewhat complicates the situation, but I feel, however, that the college men are sincere in their desire to cooperate and again I hope that next year the book will be out much sooner."

Kiphuth on rules changes

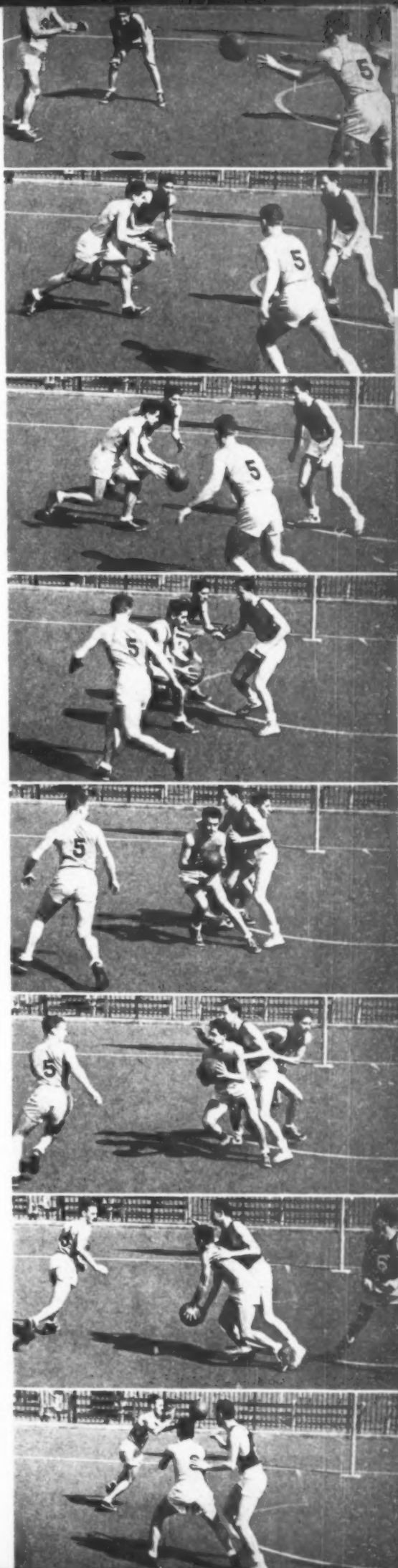
The following letter was received from Bob Kiphuth, Yale's famous swimming coach and a member of the Rules Committee.

"Now that the school and college swimming season is opening I would like to call your attention to several

(Continued on page 28)

Dribble and Screen

5 shoots a pass to a teammate near the side-line who immediately starts dribbling toward the center of the court, squarely in the path of 5's guard. He pulls up short when he reaches a point about four or five feet in front of the defensive player, pivots and flips a two-handed underhand pass to teammate 5 coming around. The defensive player is screened off neatly, first by his own teammate coming around and then by the ball-handler. 6 attempts to get out of the way quickly but too late for the other guard to head off 5.

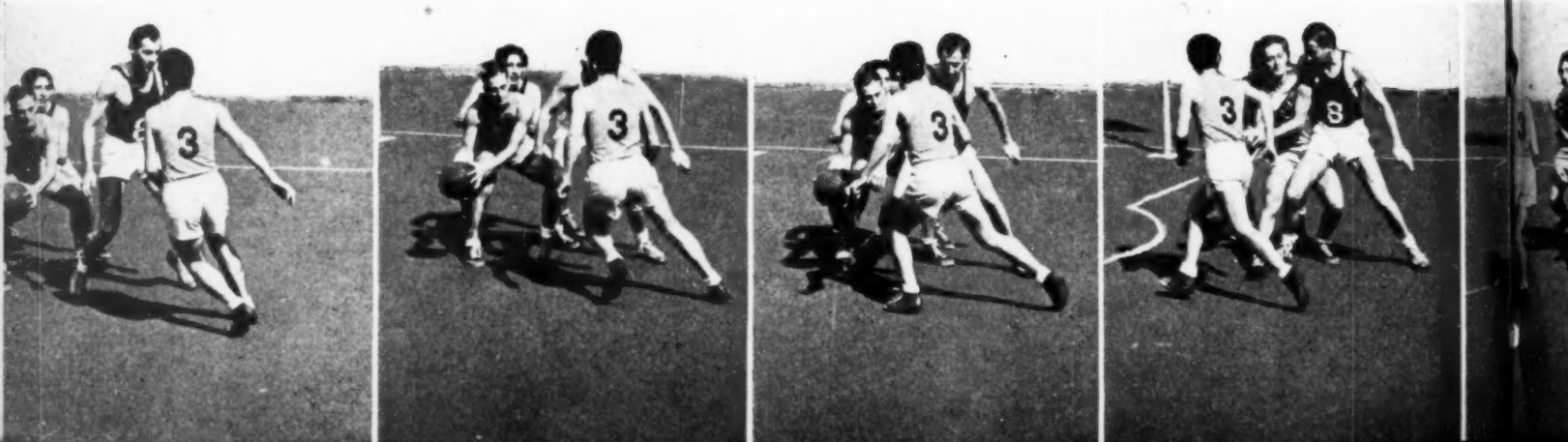


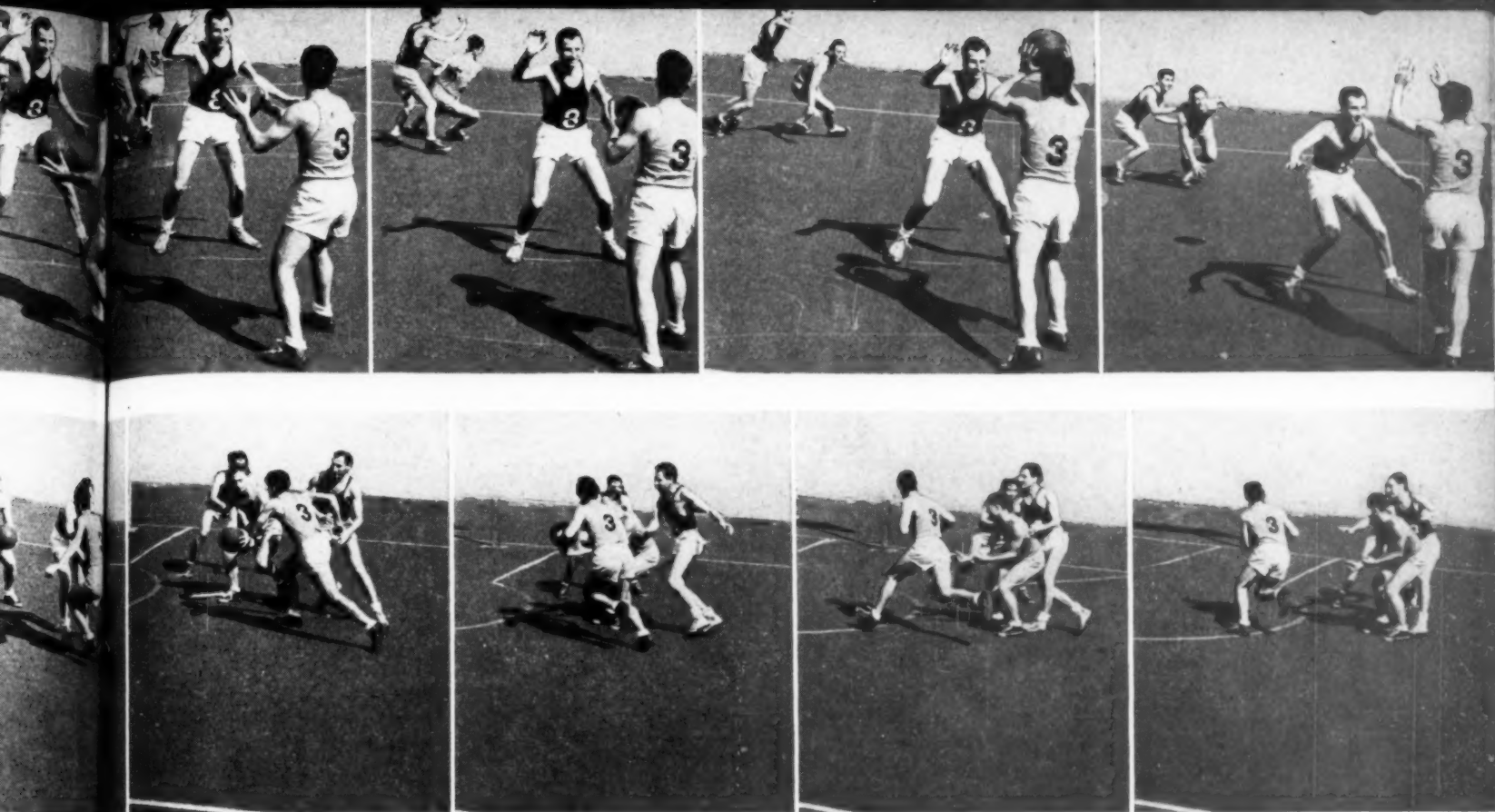


ABOVE: Cut, Pass and Screen

From a 2-2 set-up, 5 flips a back pass over the shoulder to teammate 3 and cuts wide to the outside. The defensive player farthest back smartly picks him up, leaving 8 to cover 3. As there is no immediate prospect of 5 shaking loose, 3 bounces the ball to mask the play while he awaits further developments. Sure enough as 5 reaches a point close to the

endline, he pivots sharply and starts back. 3 floats a two-handed overhead pass to him on the outside (where there is little danger of 5's guard intercepting it), and breaks in the direction of the pass. He draws his guard down to a point almost parallel to the pivot man, suddenly changes direction and cuts in front of the ball-handler. The guard bumps into the pivot and 3 is free as he takes the return pass from 5 in an excellent scoring position. 5's guard should switch.

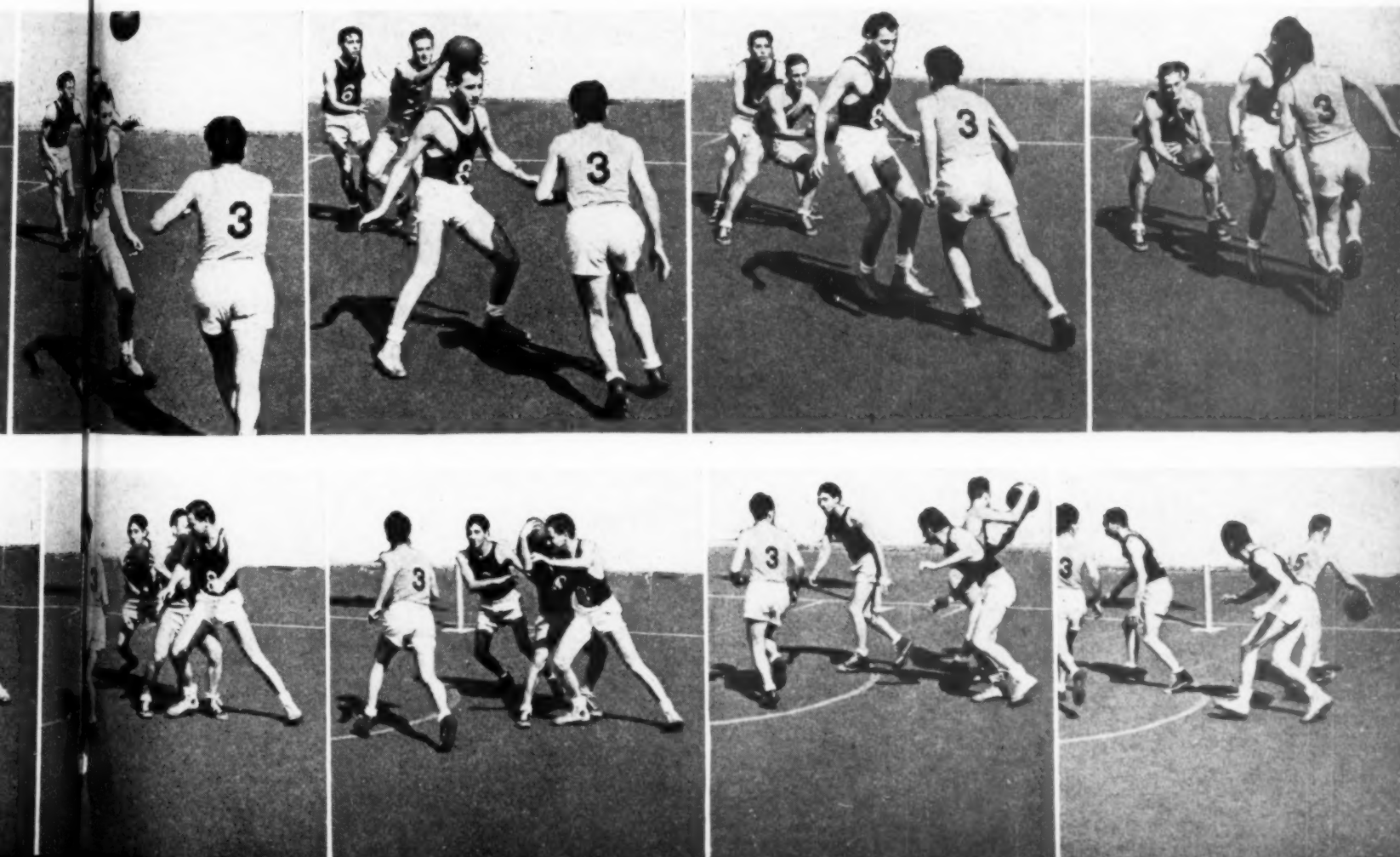




BELOW: Pass, Fake and Dribble

This play is a companion of the preceding one. The action starts with 3's teammate already on the endline and ready to come up for the ball. This time there is no necessity for a pivot since his guard is giving him plenty of room. However, the guard is crouched and watching his man intently, ready to close in on him instantly if the ball is passed down. 3 shoots

over a chest pass to his teammate and follows in the direction of his pass. He backs up his man and again runs him into the pivot with a change of direction. The pivot man holds out the ball as if to give him a return pass. But this time the ball-handler's guard is wiser and quickly switches to 3. The pivot man senses the switch and cleverly turns the tables on the defense. With a vigorous arm sweep he shakes off 8 and dribbles in to the basket. 8 recovers too late to cover 5.





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Coaches Corner

If you have something for this column send it to Bill Wood, University High School, Iowa City, Iowa.

Happy New Year! May you win all of the big ones! And for your first resolution how about breaking loose with an item for *Coaches' Corner*? Most of the states have been heard from, but there are a few yet missing. Besides there is no law against repeaters. Remember that a life membership in the C.C.C.C. (*Coaches' Corner Contributors' Club*) goes to each person who sends in three or more items. Ernie Savage of Jacksonville, Ill., is the charter member. Let's have a roll call of the states next month.

The game was lost when the coach sent in a half-pint sized runt who did his best to cut the bigger players down to his size. Undoubtedly the roughest little kid who ever donned a basketball uniform, he kicked, slugged, tripped, in fact, did about everything except commit murder.

After the game the exasperated captain of the opposing team demanded of the official:

"How come you let 'Toughie' get away with all that rough stuff? Until he came in, you worked a swell game."

"Aw, I thought he was cute!" the official protested.

Biggest score reported to date: Bartlettville (Okla.) Oilers, 111, Enid (Okla.) Independents, 24. Not meaning to give away any secrets, but I know of at least one team that couldn't make that many points if the players were given a ball apiece and locked in the gym alone for thirty-two minutes.

Once in a billion times (and it happened in Illinois). In defeating Gillespie 25 to 21 each member of the Jerseyville team made the same number of points, two field goals and one free throw.

Jerseyville missed duplicating the unusual feat by one point the very next night when they lost to Wood River 17 to 38. Eight players each made one basket, but Andrews had to spoil the fun by contributing an extra free-throw.

On the night before the big game Art Bergstrom, well-known coach and official of Libertyville, Ill., concluded his pep talk to the players by telling them to be sure to get to bed early.

In the hallway the next morning he met his star halfback, sleepy-eyed and complaining.

"Say, Coach," the player grumbled, "this going to bed early is no good. I'll never do it again. I feel terrible."

"What's wrong?" asked Art, considerably worried.

"Well, I went to bed a couple of hours earlier than usual, just like you said. And I couldn't sleep. First I'd lay

there and think about the game, then I'd roll and tumble around. I counted sheep by the million, recited Shakespeare by the carload—did everything—but I just couldn't keep my eyes closed. No rest at all for hours and hours, and the clock striking almost drove me nuts. I'm pretty near worn out this morning. Why, Coach, I didn't get a wink of sleep before 8:15!"

Sioux Center's recent victory over Primghar extended its winning streak for scheduled basketball games to 36. That's Iowa's current best.

Now this is something. Ankeny, Iowa, has won 43 straight football games. The string was begun in 1932 under Coach Archie Johnson. It has been extended for the last two years by Coach Paul Raffety. Ackley High in another part of the state has 30 in a row to its credit. The two ought to get together, or should they?

Following the example of Johns Hopkins in an effort to take some of the emphasis out of football, Arkansas State, Monticello A. and M., and Magnolia A. and M. have formed a league to play football games without admission charges. As has been remarked, the tax payer always pays.

From Arthur S. Fox, coach at Adams, Massachusetts, comes the following story:

"Massachusetts had just passed an eligibility rule prohibiting players over 19 years from competing. During a close and thrilling game, the visiting coach kept objecting to the officials' decisions. He got louder and louder and finally during a time-out he went out on the court to voice his opinion of the officials' interpretations on some of the previous plays. A quiet fell over the crowd, then one of the substitutes yelled from the home bench, 'Hey, Ref, I thought the age limit was 19.'"

While we are at it let's give the girls a hand. The Meer twins who play forward for the Sharon, Iowa, High School are one of the most colorful combinations in the Middle West. It is a treat to watch them work together. They average more than thirty points per game.

It's amazing the hold that girls' basketball has on the small schools in certain sections of the Middle West. Some towns take far more interest in the success of the girls' team than in that of the boys'.

Iowa Wesleyan had two sets of brothers playing on its football team this fall, Captain John and Bill McKinnon of New London and Fred and Everett Wehrle of Mount Pleasant.

Since the ten-second rule was adopted a few years ago, Dr. Naismith,

Coach Keogan of Notre Dame, Coach Lambert of Purdue, and many other well-known figures in the basketball world have come out in print against the change. Wonder what the consensus of opinion is among the high school coaches?

Even the Pittsburgh coach, Dr. H. C. Carlson, has his problems. He has two Bob Johnsons on his Panther squad. He has resorted to calling them "No. 1" and "No. 2."

"We're happy about the whole thing," writes Bob Erskine of Brawley, Calif. "Our Imperial Valley Football League—composed of Brawley, Calexico, El Centro, and Holtville—ended the past season in a four-way tie with three victories and three defeats each. We play a six-game schedule with each team playing the other three twice. Brawley beat El Centro twice, El Centro beat Holtville twice, Holtville beat Calexico twice, and Calexico beat Brawley twice. Brawley and Holtville split even. El Centro and Calexico split even. Do I hear you say, 'It could happen only in California'?"

Quit holding out on us. What Wisconsin team has three brothers and two cousins in the first string line-up?

Add odd combinations. Coach J. C. Wright of Keokuk, Iowa, combines chemistry teaching and basketball with the managership of the Extra-Curricular Publishing Company. It is not a bad idea; he can explode something new and then advertise his own results. Anyway he gets results in all three.

Bowl in Pole. After having their field washed away a couple of times, two Eskimo football teams finally staged the Ice Bowl game way up in King Island, Alaska, on New Year's Day. According to the Associated Press, the boys who played for the championship of the Bering Sea trained on hunks of seal, walrus and polar bear meat, auk eggs and "Eskimo lettuce," whatever that is.

An all-star high school eleven from Ohio met the pick of west Florida's prep stars in the Kumquat Bowl game late in December in St. Petersburg, Fla.

The game was sponsored for the benefit of crippled children's institutions by Ohio Scripps-Howard newspapers, which hope to make it an annual event. In case you don't know, a kumquat is a junior orange.

See Taylor, veteran sports writer of the Des Moines Register, estimates that more than 30,000 Iowa boys and girls will compete in basketball contests this season. The sporting goods business ought to be doing all right.

The only way a basketball player can get a rest this season is by throwing the ball into the balcony. Our conference would have few balconies.

Overheard—a coach's final words to his team: "Play like a house afire—but keep cool!"

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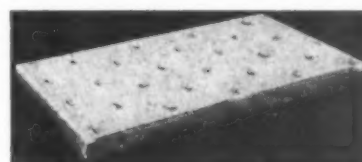
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Sensationalism in Sports

By Ross Allen

No sport which calls for physical contact, speed and a reasonable amount of physical stamina and endurance is free from the possibility of physical injury. And as football calls for all three, a certain minimum number of injuries is inevitable. But each year there is charged to football almost double the number of fatalities which really could be attributed to it. Ross Allen, former assistant editor of the *Journal of Health and Physical Education*, writes against sensational handling of football injury statistics.

AN EXTREMELY unfair indictment of football, football coaches and parents appeared in the October issue of *Good Housekeeping* under the sensational and intriguing title, "No Holiday for Death." The author, Bob Considine, a well-known New York sports writer, writes with the commendable objective of interesting the parents more fully in the physical welfare of their football-playing sons, but his verbal balehooking of the coaches does rank injustice to a profession that has done everything in its power to reduce football fatalities.

Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood's studies on football injuries seem to have been the bases for the statistical background of his article. Dr. Eastwood's investigations have been carried out in a scientific and unprejudiced manner. How Mr. Considine could twist the results of his studies into such a confused labyrinth of statements is beyond comprehension.

Dr. Eastwood has definitely stated in the volume, *Safety in Athletics*, of which he is co-author with Frank S. Lloyd and George G. Deaver, that during 1931-1935 there were 1.8-2.2 football players, or approximately two boys, killed out of every 100,000 who played high school football; there were approximately six players killed for every 100,000 young men who played in college football. A total of 146 fatalities occurred during this particular period, 1931-1935, of which 43.8 per cent happened in high school, and 13.8 per cent in college. One might easily, but wrongly, conclude that the percentage of deaths was greater in high school than in college, but Dr. Eastwood has pointed out clearly that some 616,000 high school students play football yearly, while the estimated figure for college football players per season is 65,690. To make the figures still more understandable, out of 600,000 high school players yearly, one may expect about twelve to be killed; there will be ap-

proximately four killed yearly in college football.

No substitute for football

Obviously, one might conclude that the game should be abolished if fatalities and injuries cannot be curtailed. But let us analyze the situation more carefully. Soccer and speedball have been substituted for football in some communities, but they certainly have not replaced football. The boys will play football elsewhere if it is not supplied by the schools; this, of course, leads to an unsupervised game without adequate equipment or suitable facilities. One must readily admit that this type of competition is much more dangerous than if we were to provide supervised football in the schools.

Furthermore, the parents themselves would not stand for the elimination of football. Observe any community on a Saturday afternoon. Hundreds, thousands of spectators at football games, a great number parents of the players. Very few of the other townspeople would object to their sons playing the game, if only the latter could.

We must face the fact that boys and men demand football; we must provide the facilities, equipment and proper instruction which will minimize injuries and fatalities. And, I say emphatically, that this has been done by the very men—the football coaches—of whom Mr. Considine apparently thinks so little.

Let us go back briefly to the fatalities figures again. A comparison of the death figures with the mortality rates from certain other sources will be enlightening and will indicate the comparative importance of football as a cause of death in boys of high school and college ages. The causes of death in the accompanying chart are those which physicians and vital statisticians feel can be controlled.

Of course, football fatalities are deplorable, but the figures show that deaths in football rank *twelfth* in a list of controllable causes of death of high school boys, and *tenth* in a list of controllable causes of death of college men. Why, then, all this sensationalism about football?

One answer is found in the fact that thousands see the actual accidents occur. This is probably the reason why Mr. Considine writes "the ghastly toll is in keeping with the sinister levy the game has taken since 1931 when, after forty-nine players perished, a horrified nation called on the fathers of football to make the sport something better than a public chamber of horrors."

Under the spell of this dramatic presentation, one is apt to overlook that in a six-year period 46,035 boys

of high school and college age in the registration states of 1920 were killed in all accidents, that 32,110 succumbed to all forms of tuberculosis, and that 7,208 died of appendicitis and typhilitis. If football takes a ghastly toll, how can the menace of the other eleven causes of death be described? But let us agree with Mr. Considine for the moment. Any cause of death to youth is a matter of concern. The most unfair portion of "No Holiday for Death" was the placing of responsibility for many football fatalities on the coaches' shoulders.

Slave drivers are passe

"The syndicated piety of dear old Coach Spike McGlook, that grand old character builder." These are harsh words—a motley combination of the '90s when Spike McGlooks did prevail, and of modern times when considerable emphasis has been placed upon the character-building qualities of football. By far the large majority of high school and college coaches today are college graduates; they make a good appearance, are soft-spoken and have an abounding interest in the educational and physical development of youth. Their teaching methods are not characterized by loud profanity, compulsion, or a lack of knowledge of human nature. The boys of today admire football coaches because they are expert teachers and understand the problems that confront young men and help them to solve these problems.

Admonishes parents

After thoroughly panning the coaches, Mr. Considine shifts his offense to the parents of high school football players. He proceeds to tell parents that they should know and see more football—"to appear at the stadium on the appointed afternoon to see their sons risk life and limb for the so-called honor and glory of a school incapable of bestowing any commensurate award on them for services rendered." Perhaps he would have the school pay the 616,000 high school players for the fatal risk which will result in twelve deaths. Perhaps he has overlooked the benefits of the game to the players themselves—in better health, in optimum development of personality.

We understand that four of the high school boys last year died of blood poisoning from scratches or bruises received during games. He blames their parents for these fatalities. This is absurd. If certain pathologic organisms enter the body in sufficient quantities, death will result no matter if the finest medical service is provided. Why, then, blame the parents?

Incidentally, these scratches and

subsequent serious infections are just as likely to be received in the home as on the football field. Minor abrasions and infections should be taken care of immediately; physical education teachers and parents know the possibility of dangerous sequelae if immediate treatment is omitted. They do, in the great majority of cases, take care of these wounds properly and immediately. But some of these scratches will develop into serious infections no matter what is done about them.

Parents should learn from capable physicians whether their sons are physically suited for football, Mr. Considine tells us. I cannot supply proof for the following statements, but I do believe that in 98 percent of the schools football players are required to have a medical examination by a qualified physician before they even handle a football. Dr. Eastwood recommends at least two such examinations during the season. Furthermore, in the same percentage of schools, the parents must sign a form giving permission for their sons to play the game. It is belittling the intelligence of parents to say that they do not know the hazards of football.

Problem of matching teams

We can concur with Mr. Considine's criticism of unmatched teams and teams having reserve strength far greater than their opponents. If football is played in organized leagues where competition is between schools of comparable registration, this criticism could not stand. This is a problem which involves many factors — equalizing teams, the drawing power of coaches, the interests of potential players, the athletic record of the school, the particular locality in which the school is located, the demand by the students for employment after school—which still challenges solution. We can also agree that adequate football equipment and facilities should be provided before the game is introduced.

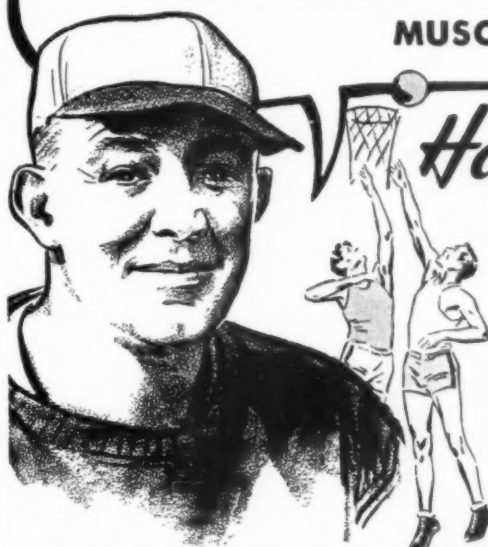
One particular recommendation to lower football fatalities indicates Mr. Considine's lack of thorough consideration to the whole problem. He recommends that "coaches who have been college players and who have had theory and practice in safety procedures" should be selected for football teaching. It is known that where these two qualifications are the only ones required, we have the worst situation possible. For invariably if a person is selected for his playing ability alone, he is there for the sole purpose of winning games. He is the person who is apt to go to extremes to win.

Where a person with a thorough four-year training course in health and physical education is chosen to coach football as one phase of his duties, we have the ideal situation. For these men have a perspective of the entire physical and educational development of the boy and realize that football is but one part of a complete program of games, contests, gymnastics, rhythms,

(Continued on page 23)

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Howard Cann

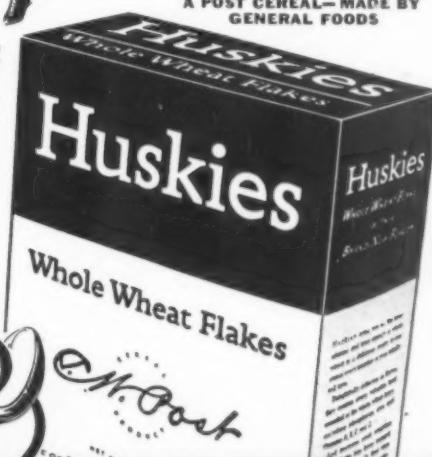
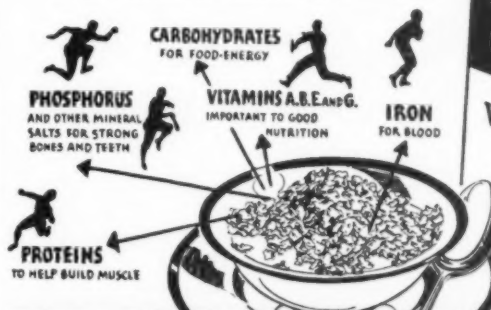
famous N.Y.U. basketball coach

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Intramural Boxing

(Continued from page 5)

energy is expended in violent spurts, effort is sustained and that the vital organs of the body should be in condition to withstand this particular type of activity.

Twelve-ounce gloves

Twelve-ounce gloves are recommended for high schools. The use of these heavy, well-padded gloves makes bandaging the hands with gauze unnecessary. Taping should never be permitted. If the athlete has any strain or bone bruise, the coach should not allow him to compete. It isn't a wise practice to send the boy into the ring with a protective bandage of gauze and adhesive tape to cover the injured member. This is the main reason why all bandaging should be eliminated.

Contrary to general belief, wrapping the hands with gauze serves little purpose as a protective measure. Hand injuries are usually caused by an improper and clumsy delivery of a blow. However a light gauze wrapping might serve to protect the inside of the gloves from wear and tear. The hands sweat profusely during a match and soak the inside lining. When the glove dries, the lining becomes rough and then cracks. A gauze wrapping will absorb the sweat and protect the gloves.

At least two weeks of training should precede the actual boxing. Three or four week training periods are even more satisfactory. This also applies to athletes who have just finished another sport season. Unfortunately, training for one sport often has little carry-over value to another.

Short rounds

In competition the writer recommends three rounds of one and a half minutes each with one minute rest between rounds. Under no circumstances should an extra round be fought. The coach must be ever alert to shorten a round if one contestant appears unusually fatigued and could profit by a short rest. If one contestant is obviously outclassed or badly tired, the referee can stop the match and award a decision. In every bout between high school contestants a knockdown should automatically terminate the match.

It is the responsibility of the coach to match the boys evenly. Now and then a boy who has had some experience in the amateur ring will attempt to show off his prowess at the expense of a novice.

In matching competitors no more

than a three-pound weight advantage should be allowed. This should be interpreted literally. For instance, if two boys are matched in the 95-pound weight division, they should weigh between 95 and 98 pounds. In college wrestling and boxing it is often the practice to allow a competitor a three-pound under-weight allowance which would make the limits in this particular case from 92 to 98 pounds.

There may be one possible exception. The heavyweights, or boys over the 175-pound division, may be granted a five-pound leeway. However, a great difference in weights of competitors over 180 pounds can be just as dangerous as unequally matched boxers in the lower divisions.

Some inexperienced coaches with a sincere desire to protect their charges have an idea that the use of vaseline on the face and body should be encouraged. The use of any greasy substance has a detrimental effect on the boxing skill of contestants and does not lessen the chance of injury. A large percentage of cuts are not caused by blows, but by unintentional butting and bodily contact. This can be prevented by an alert referee.

Competent coaches must be obtained by the schools if they expect to maintain the sport on a high level. The schools of physical education are turning out trained instructors in every field of sport. And with boxing conducted on a wide scale in so many colleges, it should not be difficult to obtain a coach well versed in the science of the sport.

Fundamental blow

The high school coach should make every possible effort to discourage free hitting. The roundhouse (bringing the right hand "up from the floor") has no place in the repertoire of a novice. Use of the left hand should be mandatory. The left jab is the fundamental blow to be taught and this must be emphasized strongly until the pupil becomes left hand conscious.

In teaching the left jab to a physical education class, it is quite possible to employ the group method. First the proper stance is demonstrated to the group, and then every step in the proper delivery of the left jab should be carefully explained. The blow should be repeated again and again, taking care that the footwork is correct.

Only the very fundamental blows of boxing should be taught by the

high school coach. These consist of the left jab to the face, the left to the body, and the right to the face and body. Then the correct defense for each of these blows should be learned. Hooks, uppercuts, "corkscrew" punches, etc., are advanced techniques too difficult to teach in the short time high school students and even college students can devote to boxing.

When actual ring work begins, emphasis again must be placed on the use of the left hand. The left jab is not a natural blow; the beginner has an instinctive desire to swing his right. But when its execution is mastered, the young boxer really has accomplished something. He will have a tremendous advantage over an opponent who is continually trying to put over a wild right hand.

At Penn State we put so much emphasis on the left jab that even our spectators now fully appreciate its effectiveness and beauty. They derive an intense pleasure from watching a jabber outbox a "swinger." When this spectator attitude becomes the rule rather than the exception amateur boxing will have reached the highest stage of its development. "To outpoint by skill and speed is more creditable than to win by a knockout."

Sensationalism in Sports


(Continued from page 21)

etc. It is not likely that he will over-emphasize football to the neglect of the other activities in the comprehensive group of physical activities with which he is acquainted. Furthermore, this person is well grounded in the fundamentals of first aid, training, and teaching which will be instrumental in reducing football casualties to a lower minimum, if it is possible at all.

Cause of Death*	Deaths per 100,000 males	
	Age 15-19 yrs.	Age 20-24 yrs.
All accidents	92.73	106.25
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	43.81	95.73
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	21.26	18.45
Drowning	20.93	16.17
Automobile accidents	13.25	14.83
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..		
Fever	11.65	11.80
Traumatism by Firearms....	10.09	5.71
Railroad accidents	9.47	13.71
Traumatism by Fall	4.98	6.53
Diabetes Mellitus	4.66	4.21
Suicide	4.26	12.48
FOOTBALL**	2.1	6.4

*These mortality figures represent the mortality rates from certain causes among white children in the registration States of 1920 during the period 1921-27 and were published in *The Health of the School Child*, Public Health Bulletin, No. 200, Aug., 1931. U. S. Treasury Department, Public Health Service.

**The mortality figures for football have been taken from *Safety in Athletics*, Page 44. Frank S. Lloyd, George G. Deaver, and Floyd R. Eastwood. (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1936.)



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New Books on the Sportshelf

THE FIVE-MAN LINE DEFENSE. By John DaGrosa. Pp. 31. Illustrated—diagrams. Distributed by Scholastic Coach Bookshop. 50 cents.

OUTSTANDING development of the past football season was the increase in popularity of the five-man defensive line. With five men on the line of scrimmage, three backer-ups, two halfbacks, and a safety, the five-man defensive line set-up is a radical departure from the so-called orthodox six- and seven-man lines.

Dr. John "Ox" DaGrosa, president of the American Football Institute in Philadelphia, first worked out the details of this revolutionary tactic back in the days when he was coaching Georgetown lines for Lou Little. But it remained for Yale, Fordham, and the professional New York Giants to put it across this season.

DaGrosa tells all about it in this volume, packed chock-full of comprehensive diagrams and concise explanations. In the diagrams, the author maps out a plan of defense against all the major formations. The defensive set-up is always 5-3-2-1, of course, with the assignment of each man shown against both a running and passing attack.

For example, against a single wing "box" formation shifted to the right with a balanced line and split ends (Notre Dame formation after the shift), DaGrosa plays his two ends wide, defensive tackles on the outside shoulder of the opposing tackles, and the guard face to face with the center.

The backer-ups all play three yards behind the line with the defensive center on a line with the offensive right guard, the fullback outside his own left end, and the right-side backer-up on a line with the offensive left end. The two halfbacks are from 8 to 10 yards behind the line of scrimmage, the right half on a line with his end and the left half slightly to the outside of the defensive full. The safety man is from 15 to 25 yards back. Each man's assignment is explained and diagrammed with arrows to show the direction of the charge.

In the same fashion, the author covers the 5-3-2-1 defense against such formations as the double wingback employed by Temple and the professional Philadelphia Eagles; Brown's triple wingback; variations of the single wing as used by Minnesota, S. M. U. and Columbia; single wing tandem formation with unbalanced line used at Pittsburgh, Harvard and Penn; the Notre Dame and Chicago Bears "T" formation; Michigan's short punt, etc.

DaGrosa also outlines special adaptations of his defense in situations where the team on defense is leading in the closing minutes of play, against spread formations, etc. We weren't surprised to see a defensive huddle neatly outlined. The last time DaGrosa dropped into our office, he told us that the next word in defensive strategy

would be the more wide-spread adoption of the defensive huddle.

The book is printed on durable 8½ by 5½ in. heavy, gloss stock with a paper cover. To the coach who is considering the installation of the five-man line for 1938, the book is an ideal medium to acquaint every boy on the squad with the background and fundamentals of the defense. Every boy should have one.

Order from the Scholastic Coach Bookshop, 250 East 43 St., New York, N. Y.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FOIL FENCING. By Joseph Vince. Pp. 53. Illustrated—free-line drawings. New York: Joseph Vince. \$1.10 postpaid.

THIS manual of foil fencing should prove an indispensable aid to both beginners and advanced fencers. All the phases and definitions of this fascinating sport have been covered with the utmost clarity and conciseness. The author is remarkably lucid and to the point in his terse descriptions of such subject matter as attacks, parries, footwork, boutwork, exercises, etc.

The liberal interspersions of free-line drawings are excellent. But unfortunately they are not keyed in the text. The captions for the illustrations appear on one page at the beginning of the book.

Joseph Vince, author and publisher, coached the United States Olympic saber squad in 1936 and is director of the Salles d'Armes Vince in New York City. In an author's note he makes the interesting observation that "In recent years at the Olympic games there was no noticeable difference in the fencing style of the leading fencers of the world. It is true that the nations were divided in their preference for the Italian crossbar foil or the French weapon, but as far as technique is concerned, there is no doubt that these two schools have now been merged into one superb style of fencing, which is neither distinctly Italian nor French."

Although the volume concerns itself with foil fencing only, brief descriptions of the epee and saber are included at the back of the book.

SPEED BALL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN. By Helen M. Barton. Pp. 95. Illustrated—photographs and diagrams. Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, Inc. \$1.25.

INTRIGUED by the possibilities of speed ball as an intramural sport for girls, the Women's Rules and Editorial Committee of the Women's Athletic Section of the American Physical Education Assn. has adapted the game to suit the girls' type of play. The game is played in the open by eleven players and combines such elements of basketball and soccer as running,

(Concluded on page 27)

Football Rules Questionnaire

IN PREPARATION for the meeting this year of the National Interscholastic Football Rules Committee in Chicago, an annual questionnaire was distributed throughout the states that have been using National Federation rules.

The questionnaire was in two parts. Part 1 was designed to obtain sentiment relative to the major adoptions of last year. Without exception, the voting was overwhelmingly in favor of all the 1937 rules changes. The five major adoptions follow with the voting indicated in the parenthesis.

Check-up on 1937 Changes

1. Penalty for pass from beyond the line is now enforced from spot of the pass. Is this rule satisfactory? (Yes, 926; No, 72.)

2. Player is now allowed an extra entry in fourth quarter. Is this rule satisfactory? (Yes, 800; No, 16.)

3. No distance penalty can be greater than half the distance to the goal line. Is this rule satisfactory? (Yes, 938; No, 58.)

4. It is not a forward pass when the ball is merely handed forward to an eligible player one yard behind the line. Is this rule satisfactory? (Yes, 492; No, 44.)

5. Disqualification fouls are administered the same as other unnecessary roughness fouls except that player is disqualified. Is this rule satisfactory? (Yes, 922; No, 54.)

Proposed Rules Changes

Part 2 was designed to obtain sentiment on various changes which have been proposed for 1938. The following proposals are before the Committee as Scholastic Coach goes to press:

1. A proposal to allow any number of forward passes during a down provided they are started from behind the line.

Comment: The opinion relative to this proposal is divided. If the proposal is adopted, it would permit a few offensive formations which are not allowed under the present rules. Probably it would make no appreciable change in actual play except to give the offense slightly more advantage. It might lead to more attempted laterals behind the line of scrimmage and many believe that this would be a desirable development. Such a rule would also result in considerable simplification in the rules because under the present set-up it is necessary to make special provision in dealing with forward passes, for the second forward pass from behind the line. This second or illegal pass is quite different from any other illegal pass and hence requires specific treatment in the rules. If this were removed the only illegal pass would be one which is thrown from beyond the line of scrimmage.

2. There is a proposal to allow any originally eligible player of A to complete a pass after it has been touched only by an eligible teammate.

Comment: At present the defensive team is allowed to intercept a pass which has been touched by an eligible player, but if a second eligible offensive player touches the ball, the ball is dead immediately and the pass is ruled incomplete. It is contended that a player should be allowed to bat the pass to an eligible teammate since both have an equal chance of completing the pass.

3. Several proposals are designed to encourage the kicking of field goals. This might be done by moving the goal posts to the goal line, or by allowing a field goal if the kicked ball passes between the goal posts even below the cross-bar or by allowing a team that has advanced the ball to within kicking distance to signify its intention of attempting a field goal and to move the ball forward ten yards for that particular play. The committee will give careful consideration to these various proposals.

4. In connection with the kick-off that goes out of bounds there is a proposal to allow the receivers to bring the ball to the 35-yard line only in case the ball has not been touched by the receivers in bounds. This is designed

to prevent the receivers from deliberately batting the ball backward out of bounds in order to obtain the privilege of bringing it back to the 35-yard line.

5. Consideration will be given to the formulation of resilience limitations to the ball. The development of the molded basketball is being followed by the manufacturer of a football made in a mold and consequently it seems desirable to attempt to fix the legal reaction of a football.

6. The questionnaire indicates an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the interscholastic rules on a blocked kick during a try for point and on enforcement for a foul which occurs during a kick-off play. The interscholastic rules specify that when a kick is attempted on a try for point the ball is dead as soon as the failure of the kick is evident. Consequently the offensive team may not recover a blocked kick and advance it for a successful try. In connection with a foul which occurs during a kick-off play the interscholastic rules apply all general rules of enforcement and make no exceptions for violation of the kick-off formation or for a double foul.

The 1938 interscholastic rules book will be made up during the spring and will be ready for distribution before school closes for the current school year. A football play situations book will supplement the rules.

The officers of the Committee follow: Chairman, E. R. Stevens; sec., H. V. Porter; technical advisor, H. L. Ray.



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The Box Type Defense

By Virgil A. Kirste

Virgil A. Kirste is basketball coach of the Bartley, Nebraska, High School. On defense his teams operate from a modified shifting zone, and at times with as many as three men covering the ball-handler. He calls it the box type defense and says it works.

COACHES, in experimenting with various types of defense or offense, are usually spurred on by the hope of uncovering a system which would shift the balance between offense and defense in the direction desired by the coach. The box type defense is designed primarily to tip the scales in favor of defense.

The theory underlying this system is the creation of a net, or box, around the offensive player with the ball through which the ball cannot be safely passed to another offensive player. If passed successfully the formation shifts and closes around the new ball-handler until the ball is intercepted, deflected or thrown wildly. Once in possession, the formation is ideally suited for a fast break with two or as many as three players in a position to break quickly down the floor. Obviously, a strict application of the box defense becomes impractical against a team using a fast pass on attack. The defense then becomes a shifting zone with an eye always out for situations where the box can be employed.

Although the success of the box type of defense is effective only when all of the players have learned to fall into the different patterns of it with precision and speed, the greatest burden rests upon the center as it is his duty to plug the hole between two of his teammates in nearly every box situation. He is also in the best position to intercept passes at all times.

In training for this type of defense, the boys should first be thoroughly drilled in the fundamentals of the man-to-man defense with particular stress on footwork as this phase is ex-

tremely important to the proper execution of the box.

The next step is to teach the rudiments of the rubber band or shifting zone defense with strong emphasis on the three key positions in relation to the ball (two for the back men) and the importance of being in the proper position at all times.

The diagrams illustrate the key positions of the box formations. These diagrams show the development of the box from one side of the floor and, naturally, do not cover all the situations where the box may be put to use,

the same system of set-up can be employed from both sides of the floor. The follow-up situations illustrated in **Diags. 2, 3 and 4** should rarely occur if the box is properly applied—one box should break up a play. The situations illustrated in **Diags. 1 and 4** are the most common and should receive the most drill in practice.

At a first glance it would seem that by using three men to guard one, too many opponents are left free but this is not the case as the defense concentrates on guarding the ball rather than on guarding the men. Free men without the ball and without much chance of getting the ball are not dangerous.

However, there are dangers to be guarded against. Three of the most

1. Never allow any of the boxing players to rush the ball or in any way attempt to take the ball away from the opposing players. This not only opens the box, but, if successful, only results in a held ball which is a situation to be avoided in this type of play.

2. Insist that the two players not in the box remain in their normal positions or nearly so, as they must be ready to reach for wild or partially blocked passes resulting from a successful application of the box. They must also be ready to help form a new box in case the boxed player does succeed in passing out to a teammate.

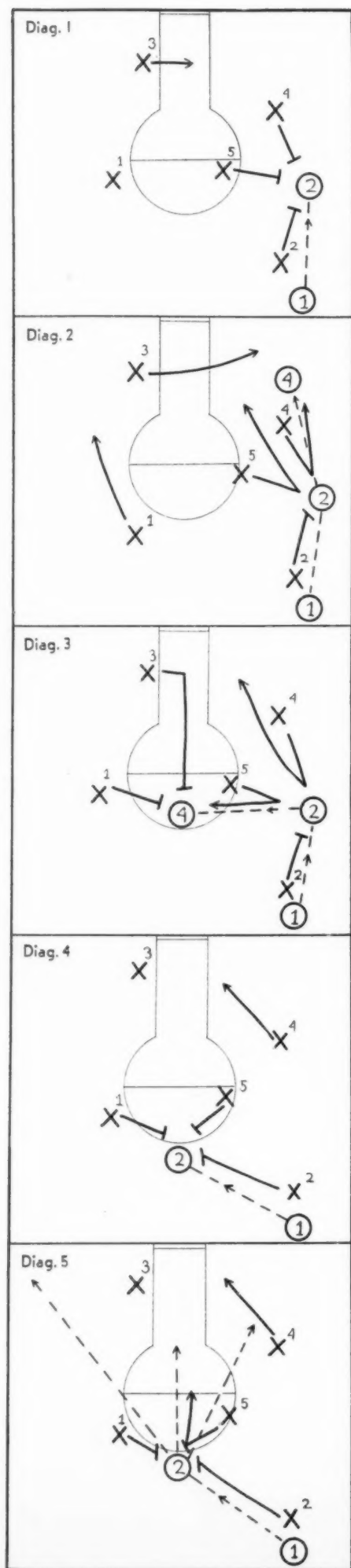
3. Insist that all players deploy at once into a zone formation as soon as the opponents gain possession of the ball. Strict observance of this rule will keep the defense tight and avoid confused or lost players.

This type of defense like the average zone is designed primarily for use with a fast-breaking type of offense. It also has the following advantages over an ordinary zone for use with a fast-breaking offense.

1. The apparently open floor under the defensive basket may lure their rear safety men farther down the floor than usual.

2. One and often two or three players are usually in good position for a fast break ahead of their defensive men.

3. Clear and uncontested possession of the ball is obtained more frequently through the avoidance of held balls.



The box defense as it operates in common game situations. In **Diag. 1**—a sideline pass from 1 to 2—X2, X4 and X5 hem in the receiver while X3 shifts over slightly to cover the territory directly underneath the basket. The ball has been whipped from 2 to 4 in **Diag. 2**. X3 shoots over to get in front of 4, X5 drops back to cover the territory left vacant by X3, and X2 and X4 fill in the other two positions of the box around 4. Let us suppose that instead of passing to 4 along the sideline as he did in **Diag. 2**, 2 passes to 4 toward the center of the court (**Diag. 3**). This time X3 will move up to assume the front position of the box while X4 drops back to cover the open zone. In **Diag. 4**, 1 passes to 2 in front of the free-throw lane. X1, X2 and X5 cover the receiver and X4 drops back to help out X3. **Diag. 5** shows the three avenues left open for 2 to pass, and how each is covered by a defensive player.

In the Mailbag

(Continued from page 2)

scientific basis of six-man injuries. You six-man coaches will find in the back of the six-man manual and rule book distributed by the *American Boy* magazine, a sheet for injury reports and rule suggestions. You can help us make the game safer by sending us facts about injuries.

Coaches of teams that play both the eleven- and six-man games can assist us by letting us know how the two games compare. In 1934 my squad played seven eleven-man games and five six-man games. The two or three major injuries, including a broken collar bone, that we suffered occurred in the eleven-man game. I am not generalizing from this one experience, however. I have spoken or written to scores of six-man coaches and most of them were of the opinion that six-man was safer. Some thought the injury hazards were about equal, but I do not recall any who thought the abbreviated game was more dangerous than the regular one. Until we receive more scientific data I believe it is fair to say that six-man is as safe if not a little safer than the eleven-man game.

The arguments that six-man is more dangerous may be based on the fact that a player is one-sixth of the team instead of one-eleventh. Therefore a player must make a larger share of the tackles and do more ball-carrying. If the open style of football is more dangerous, then six-man may have to plead guilty.

For the safety side of six-man it is a fact that in any school, groups of six are more homogeneous than groups of eleven. Maximum pile-ups are reduced from 22 to 12; 2-on-1 blocking is rare; and officials can supervise 12 men better than 22 with less mass play.

Every safety provision that is in the eleven-man rules and a few additional ones are in the six-man rules. Mr. P. V. Neverman, of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assn., is a member of our rules committee. A large share of the safety recommendations he made as a result of a

seven-year state-wide study of football injuries, are in the six-man rules. If the injury hazards of the two games are identical these additional safety provisions in the six-man rules should give the latter game the edge. It is my personal opinion, however, that the reduction from 11 to 6 players is the largest single safety factor.

"Safety in Athletics" was consulted before the six-man rules were revised and I have at least five references to this study in the manual. Six-man injuries cannot be compared directly with eleven-man on a percentage basis. If a six-man halfback gets his share of the total six-man injuries he will receive 17 percent of them. In eleven-man his share would only be 9 percent. However, the ratio of injuries per thousand for each game can be compared.

Mr. Neverman informs me that the ratio in Wisconsin high school eleven-man football this year was 47 per thousand. In the same letter he states: "We have made one new discovery this year, namely, that a substantial number of injuries—cuts, bruises, broken bones in hand and feet, and broken teeth—were caused by the heavy shoe." Perhaps the required six-man canvas shoe with soft rubber cleats is more than an economy measure.

Let me emphasize that in some respects the comparison of six-man with eleven-man is academic. I have never suggested that eleven-man teams should be discontinued, except in cases where the school wasn't able to maintain a team successfully. About 60 percent of the high schools do not play football, a large number of colleges do not play the game, and there are many intramural groups, playground teams, etc., that want to play but don't. These are the potential fields of six-man.

STEPHEN E. EPLER,
Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York, N. Y.

New Books

(Continued from page 24)

throwing, catching and kicking.

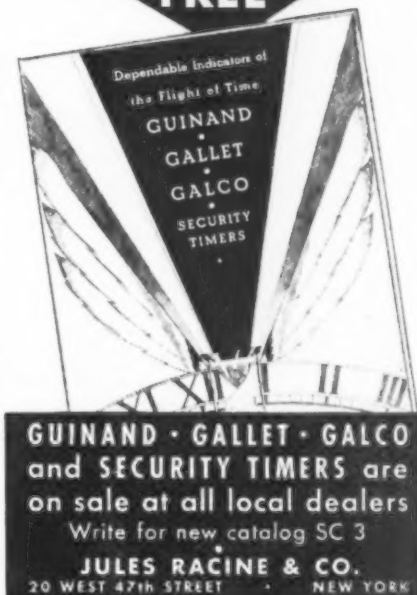
The author, Helen M. Barton, chairman of the women's speed-ball committee and director of health and physical education for women at the State Teachers College in Clarion, Pa., divides her text into four main divisions—basketball technique in speed ball, soccer technique in speed ball, range of positions and duties of players, lead games for speed ball, and diagrams and discussions of plays.

The pictorial illustrations consist of single action shots of individual and

team maneuvers. While the individual pictures are clear enough, the group illustrations are uniformly bad. The figures are too distant and the action is indistinct. The diagrams and free line drawings should prove more valuable to the reader.

This book represents an attempt by the publishers to make the publication of scholarly and technical books in small editions pay for themselves through the combination of an inexpensive printing process (photo-lith) and definite economies of distribution.

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From the States

(Continued from page 15)

items which might be of interest from the standpoint of rules changes and program in general.

"First let me urge you to support the committee and the editor by buying a generous number of swimming guides. I feel that Editor Kennedy has done an excellent job and a fine start has been made with the new interscholastic section. This change necessitated some delay in the date of publication but we can assure you a first-of-October publication date next year.

"All of the rule changes, of course, are found in the Guide but action was taken by the committee on several other matters on which I would like to report at this time.

"The chairman of the Rules Committee is to send out necessary material for rules change proposals sixty days in advance of the N.C.A.A. championships.

"I am, therefore, asking you to let me have all of your suggestions with respect to rules changes immediately so that I may get them in shape and circularize them, as suggested, sixty days in advance.

"You will note in Rule 5 that contestants shall be clad in full swimming suits in dual and championship meets, except the divers, who may wear trunks in competition. In this connection it was recommended that although the committee felt we should specifically state in our rules that full suits must be worn, that we respect the opinion of those wanting permission to wear trunks for swimmers to the extent of asking the International Swimming Federation to change the rules as soon as possible to permit of such costume. In the meantime we are urging everyone to live up to the full-suit rule.

"An invitation was extended by the University of Michigan to hold the N.C.A.A. championships there in 1939. The invitation was filed.

"The 1938 swimming championships are to be held at Rutgers, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26."

ALFRED A. NEUSCHAEFER,
Intersch. Swimming Coaches Assn.,
Trenton, N. J.

Switching

3's teammate has set up a pivot close to the basket and 3 sees an opportunity to run his man into the pivot and shake loose for a scoring pass. (See pages 16 and 17.) He starts out as if on a straight break, but changes direction and cuts in front of the ball-handler. The play is stopped cold by a fast switch by the defense. 3's guard drops in behind the pivot man while the other defensive player switches to 3. Aware of the switch, the ball-handler shrewdly holds on to the ball and waits for 3 to pull up. In situations like this, the defensive player covering the ball-handler will often signal his intention by yelling "Switch." He is in an ideal position to pick up anybody cutting off the pivot man.

National Federation Notes

Study of basketball sizes

A COMPREHENSIVE study of the size and strength of the hands and wrists of high school boys as compared with college men is being made to determine what constitutes the most desirable size of a basketball for high school use. It is obvious that the development of the wrist and hand of a student in the various stages between junior high school and college differs rather widely.

About five years ago a realization of this difference led to a change in the ball size limitations. The rules committee changed the ball size from the old 30-32 inches specifications to 29½-30¼. This action was a compromise between those who felt that the old ball was too large for adept ball-handling by a boy of high school age, and those who felt that the same size should prevail for all.

At that time there was considerable sentiment in favor of a ball 29 inches in circumference for high school play as compared with the minimum of 30 inches which was in vogue for college play. The 29½ inches was the halfway mark which was finally agreed upon.

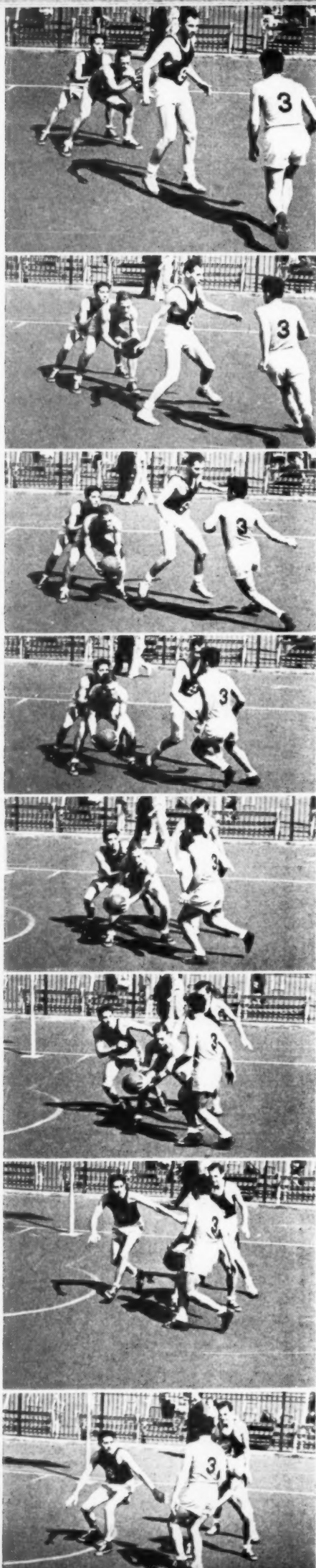
Since a change is being made from the old type sewed ball to the more durable and accurate molded ball, it would seem that some investigation should be made relative to the merits of various proposed ball sizes. If any change is made within the next decade the best time for it would be when the new molds for the molded ball are being manufactured.

Experiment with small ball

To further such a study the National Federation authorities have been co-operating with the manufacturer of one of the molded balls. A mold has been perfected for a 29-inch basketball, and a number of such balls are now in use as an experiment. In each case the school that is doing the experimenting is making comparative tests on balls of identical construction but differing in size. Accurate records are being kept on the effect of the 29-inch ball in connection with free throws, field goals, fumbles, passing and dribbling. By the end of the season it is expected that considerable data will be available to help draw conclusions.

In case the 29-inch ball should be legalized for junior high school or high school use, it is probable that the present 29½-inch ball would still be used for college play.

Another problem that will probably be brought to the attention of the basketball rules committee is that



which deals with the unnecessarily wide range between the minimum and maximum limits of present basketballs. If the new type ball comes into general use the balls can be made so nearly identical in size that not more than one-fourth of an inch variance should be necessary.

Missouri

Clinic for officials

AT THE fourth annual state-wide meeting of the Coaches Association in Columbia, the coaches unanimously favored the adoption of a rule by which registered officials in all sports would be compelled to attend at least one clinic in that sport each year; and that the state association should not issue an official card until that requirement has been met. The additional expense of holding clinics will be defrayed by raising the fee of registered officials.

Two new committees were appointed by President Lyon. The Track Clinic Committee will have charge of the program held in connection with the Big Six indoor track meet in the spring. Woody Hatfield of Columbia is

chairman and he is assisted by John Cooper of Chillicothe and Charles Huhn of Independence.

The Football Clinic Committee with Ralph Husted of Bolivar as chairman and John Cooper and J. P. "Red" Blanton of Crystal City assisting, will work out plans for the clinic at an early spring meeting.

The nominating committee recommended the election of the following officers: W. B. Lyon of Marshall, president; Victor F. Reaves of Jefferson City, vice-president; Bert E. Fenenga of Cleveland, St. Louis to be re-elected as advisory member to the Board of Control of the Athletic Association; and C. E. Potter of St. James, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was held in conjunction with a basketball clinic at the University of Missouri. Coach Bill Smith of the Maryville state champions stressed physical and mental condition, Coach George Edwards of the University demonstrated fundamental drills with his freshman squad and this was followed by a heated rules interpretation meeting led by Jack Matthews of the M. U. staff.

C. E. POTTER,
Missouri H. S. Coaches Assn.,
St. James, Mo.

The Shifting Zone Defense

(Continued from page 7)

necessary for them to rush it. Second, discover which way certain players dribble and play them accordingly.

Last, but very important, of the carry-overs is the defense after a shot. After a shot, the offensive team should not be allowed to follow up. This makes it easier for the defensive back line to retrieve the ball. On this point remember that the back men, if possible, keep their men out and then go for the rebound. The front men delay their opponents momentarily then break for their own basket. After a while, these fast breaks will make it imperative for the back men on offense to lay back and cover the fast breakers. Defensive rebounding may become easier but the effectiveness of the fast break is cut down.

When the opponents take the ball out of bounds under their basket, the zone team should quickly switch to a man-to-man, each player singling out an opponent and yelling, "I've got him," or "My man," in order to avoid the possibility of two defensive men covering one offensive player, allowing one opponent to go free.

Under the clarified blocking rules this season, the offensive team is allowed more leeway than ever to set up screens and trap the defense. If

a defensive player bumps an opponent who is setting up a legitimate screen, the burden of responsibility for a violation (personal contact) usually rests on the defensive player. Since screen plays are relatively simple to set up, defense becomes more difficult.

The solution might lie in the adoption of the shifting zone defense. It is practically impossible to organize a screen attack against five defensive men who continually shift with the ball. However, with the elimination of the center jump after field goals, the team scoring may find it difficult to fall back in time to meet the attack with a zone defense. One of the accepted methods of breaking up a zone is by rushing the ball down the court before the defense can organize. The rules this year encourage these rushing tactics. Therefore a team with a zone defense should be prepared in emergencies to shift into a man-to-man. A combination of the two defenses is ideal.

The main objection to the zone defense is that it takes much of the thrilling individual effort and finish out of the game. But basketball is a team game, and to pierce the zone the offensive team must work as a unit more than ever before. The passing must be highly organized and the shooting accurate.



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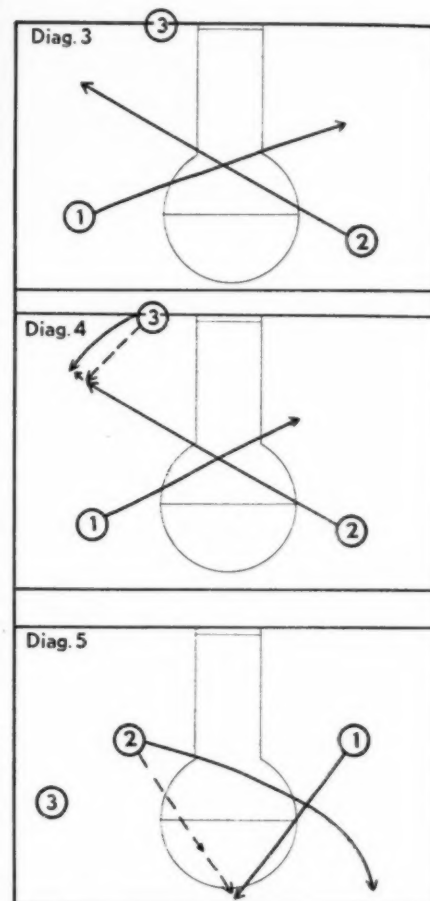
(Continued from page 9)

their forward. Third, it gives a team more rebound strength as the three guards are closer to the basket. Fourth, if a player does get screened it is easier for a teammate to switch to the loose forward.

Inside the free-throw lane the guarding should become tighter. The players keep close to the ground with the arms held at the sides, elbows bent in order to stab at a dribble.

Even in a zone the fundamentals of girl-to-girl defensive play will prove helpful. The guards must be constantly alert for offensive overloading and must hasten to that zone immediately. The ball-handler should be rushed and the play is practically girl-to-girl.

Many guards are strong defensively but weak on offense when it comes to working the ball down to the forwards. The diagrams show three methods of moving the ball into offensive territory.



Diag. 3 is an out-of-bounds play on the end-line. 1 and 2 cross over and 3 passes to the free player. In Diag. 4, 3 whips the ball to 2 and quickly cuts around her for a return pass. Instead of slipping a return pass to 3, 2 may, as in Diag. 5, fake to 3, pivot and shoot the ball over to 1. 2 follows in the direction of the pass. If possible, 1 may pass directly to a forward or dribble further down the floor and then pass. 2 and 3 are close by to help out if the dribbler is covered.

Softball Rules Changes

By Arthur T. Noren

FROM the thousands of teams that competed in rural and urban leagues and tournaments, 52 men's and 32 women's teams qualified for the softball world series in Chicago, sponsored by the Amateur Softball Association. After a week of thrilling competition, the Briggs Body Team of Detroit emerged with the 1937 world's softball title in the men's division, and the National Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland repeated their 1936 triumph in the women's class.

Every indication points to the continued growth and interest in the fastest growing sport in this country. The Joint Rules Committee on softball consists of sixteen men from all sections of the United States. It is a legislative and rule-making body only. It has nothing to do with the internal affairs, policies or administrative problems of leagues, tournaments or associations. The men on the committee represent national organizations which have been interested for years in the promotion and development of softball.

Based on a study of opinions from all sections of the country, the policy of the majority of the Committee when they met in Chicago to discuss 1938 rules changes, was against radical changes in the existing rules. The efforts of more than ten years to secure universal acceptance of uniform rules and equipment had finally been successful. With hardly an important exception, softball in 1937 was played under the rules approved by the Joint Rules Committee.

Remove ban on bunt

However, there was a definite sentiment to bolster the offensive side of the game. To many, the extraordinary development of pitching is believed to have caused an over-emphasis of defense, resulting in many scoreless, hitless games and unusual strike-out records. Of the several rules changes suggested to strengthen the offense, the only important change adopted was the one which lifts the ban on the bunt as an offensive weapon.

In 1938 batters will be permitted to bunt and use the play exactly as in baseball. This new offensive stratagem may develop interesting situations in regard to the short fielder (the tenth player) and his position in the outfield.

The following are the principal additional changes in the rules for 1938. The rules have been revised, new rules

added, sections taken from one rule and placed under another rule to secure clarification.

Rule 3, Sec. 1. A tolerance of 1/16 in. is allowed for swelling or expansion of the wood in the bat; hence, a bat, at the time the game is played, is legal if it is not more than 2 3/16 in. in diameter at its largest part.

Rule 3, Sec. 2. Specifications for the manufacture of the ball were adopted, and only those balls manufactured according to the specifications will have stamped on them the official insignia of the Joint Rules Committee.

Rule 3, Sec. 8. The pitcher must not wear a white or light-gray uniform.

Rule 8, Sec. B. The catcher must be in his position to receive the pitch before the pitcher can be considered in pitching position.

Rule 8, Sec. D. In pitching to the batter the ball must be delivered underhand and with a follow through of the hand and wrist past the straight line of the body before the ball is released. This prohibits a snap or jerky release of the ball at or back of the hips.

Rule 9. Illegal pitches. A complete new rule.

Rule 23. Ball in play. A complete new rule.

The pitching rule and the "throw back" are puzzling to many players. The following explanation may clarify these rules.

Pitching Rule

Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher must come to a full stop facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in contact with the pitcher's plate. The ball shall be held in both hands in front of the body. It may be held at the knees, waist, chest or over the head, provided the ball is in plain sight in front of the body.

In the act of delivering the ball to the batsman, he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate until the ball has left his hands. The pitcher shall not take more than one step, which must be forward and to the batter, until the ball has actually left his hand.

A legal delivery shall be a ball delivered underhand to the batter. The pitcher may use any wind-up he desires, provided that in the final delivery of the ball to the batter the hand shall be below the hip and the wrist not farther from the body than the elbow. There must be a follow through of the arm and wrist, which means that the hand and wrist must be forward of the body when the ball is released, so that an umpire, if he were standing on either the first- or third-base line op-

(Concluded on page 32)

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"Here Below"

(Continued from page 3)

spectively. Coach Doug Mills' pin-wheel offense was completely baffling, and once Illinois, with speed to burn, wore down St. John's there was no stopping them.

If New York teams were unable to stop the invaders, at least Temple University of Philadelphia could. The prestige of eastern basketball was considerably revived after five humiliating defeats in New York, by a slick Owl team that first toppled Illinois 51-38 and then defeated Stanford 35-31. Whether Temple caught the westerners on the rebound, we do not know. But in Don Shields, Howie Black and Mike Bloom, Temple has a trio that can hit double figures.

Incidentally, the two crowds of 18,124 and 18,104 that saw the two double-headers in New York during Christmas week broke all records for basketball attendance. The 11,793 spectators that watched Temple trounce Stanford was the largest crowd ever to see a game in Philadelphia. More than 5,000 were turned away.

On the way back to California, the indefatigable Stanford team dropped off at Cleveland and before another sell-out crowd of 7,800 drubbed Duquesne University of Pittsburgh unmercifully, 92-27.

Luisetti staged a spectacular one-man show by pouring 23 field goals and 4 fouls through the nets in 38 minutes of actual play. Hank's 50 points is probably the highest total ever scored in a college game. As he ran off the floor, the spectators rose and roared an ovation. A police guard escorted him into the dressing room where a milling crowd had gathered to catch a glimpse of him at close range.

The East will probably never get a chance to see Luisetti play again, for he intends to give up basketball after he graduates in June. Having already broken the three-year college scoring record of 826 points held by Robert H. Meaney of Lehigh, Hank does not plan on a professional or coaching career. He has a job waiting for him in California in June for which his studies in economics has prepared him. At first it was thought that he was being groomed to succeed John Bunn as coach of Stanford when Bunn resigns to become dean of men.

Despite the fact that Luisetti plays a roving type of game on defense and is always on top of the ball-handler, he is a remarkably clean player. He had only 32 fouls called against him in 29 games in his sophomore year, and 29 in 27 games last year.

Modest to an extreme, Luisetti says he didn't know anything about the game when he enrolled at Stanford, and that Coach Bunn taught him everything. Bunn merely shakes his head and answers, "Hank Luisetti made a coach out of John Bunn. He'd make any coach look good."

In answer to the question: What do visiting coaches do when they come to New York? The answer is—they go to a basketball game. The night before the L.I.U.-Minnesota game, Dave MacMillan dropped into the New York Hippodrome to see a professional game between the Celtics and the Brooklyn Jewels. Leaning over the rail he almost passed away when he saw a grizzled, but familiar, figure in a Celtic uniform. It was Dave Barry who was a teammate of Holman and MacMillan on the Original Celtics almost 20 years ago. When revived, MacMillan was relieved to know that Barry was only coaching the team.

Softball Rules

(Continued from page 31)

posite the pitcher could clearly see the hand and wrist pass the body before the ball is released. The wrist may be twisted to give a spin or curve to the ball but there *must not* be a snap or jerky release of the ball at or just back of the hips.

Throw-Back to Pitcher

The throw-back from the catcher to the pitcher must go directly to the pitcher. If the pitcher misses the throw and any other fielder picks it up, the ball must be returned immediately to the pitcher. A runner on third base cannot score on a throw-back to the pitcher but if the ball is thrown to any other fielder, or if the fielder who picks up the ball when the pitcher misses the ball, throws it to any other player, base runners may advance bases at their own risk. The umpire shall be the sole judge as to whether the throw-back was intended to go directly to the pitcher.

Specifications for standard equipment do not differ materially from those in effect in 1937. The Equipment Committee has been able to obtain splendid cooperation from the national sporting goods manufacturers in adopting uniform and standard specifications that will insure the softball player that he is getting satisfactory softball equipment.

An official seal of approval has been copyrighted by the Joint Rules Committee and will be issued to manufacturers to stamp on products which pass satisfactory tests. It is hoped that this method will protect both manufacturer and buyer.

The official rules for 1938 have been completed and will be published shortly. (Mimeographed copies of these rules can be obtained by sending eighteen [18] cents in stamps to the secretary of the Joint Rules Committee, Recreation Commission, City Hall, Elizabeth, N. J.)

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